



TO ALL GAZETTE READERS AND PATRONS

PERSONAL NOTES

Arrivals and Departures of Residents and Visitors.

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There.

Mr. D. W. Rhodes of Saxton was a Bedford visitor on Monday.

Mr. Jay Blackburn of Cessna was a Bedford visitor yesterday.

Mr. William T. Benner of Saxton transacted business in town yesterday.

Mr. Donald Line is home from Pittsburgh for his Christmas vacation.

Mr. Thomas Enfield of Mercersburg Academy is home for his Christmas vacation.

Mr. H. E. Cook of Buffalo Mills transacted business in Bedford on Monday.

Mr. Samuel L. Cessna of Friend's Cove was a business caller at our office on Monday.

Mr. W. E. Reiley of Napier Township was a guest yesterday of his son, District Attorney D. C. Reiley.

Mrs. Minnie C. Dibert and daughter of Pleasant Valley spent a short time with us last Saturday.

Mr. John E. Eicholtz of the Pension Department, Washington, D. C., is visiting his sisters at 121 East Penn Street.

Mrs. Clarence Diehl and two children of Fort Wayne, Ind., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Diehl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Line.

"Mr. W. B. Souser of Napier Township and John H. Beegle of Pleasant Valley were callers at The Gazette office while in town last Saturday.

Miss Ruth Ritchey of Indiana State Normal School and Messrs Russell Blackburn of Swarthmore College, and Thomas Arnold and Raymond Sammel of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, are among the students home for their vacation.

Waterside

December 21—H. K. Woodcock is home from Findlay for his Christmas vacation.

Miss Rose Imier of Middlebrook spent Sunday with her friend, Miss Florence Croft.

J. W. Reininger, who has been suffering with a bealed hand, is slowly getting better.

We had a fine snow last week, and as a result the sleighs are flying up and down, and everybody is enjoying the sleighing.

Daniel Reininger of Maria spent Sunday at J. W. Reininger's.

Lewis Guyer of Iowa visited old acquaintances here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Teeter were callers at Woodbury last Saturday.

E. E. Brown was a business caller in Curryville last week.

A. N. Walters, W. E. Baker, J. M. Woodcock and C. R. Holsinger attended the Sunday School Convention at Hickory Bottom Sunday afternoon.

Miss Leta Gates spent Saturday in Woodbury.

Charles Hetrick and wife of Woodbury were callers in Waterside Friday afternoon.

SCHELLSBURG HAMILTON AND GOULD MEETINGS

One Hundred Eighty-Five Converts in One Week.

Excepting a few very cold nights in the start the weather proved to be propitious, with good sledding and great crowds of people attended every service, resulting in 185 converts. A pleasant surprise was the liberal manner in which people met not only the expenses but presented these masterful workmen a sum of \$330. The oldest citizens declare never in the history of Schellsburg has there been anything comparable to this week's evangelistic service. The booster choir and Schellsburg Band gave them a parting greeting.

Bank Robber Shot

The spectacular career of Frank G. Hohl, bank bandit and gunman, was ended in Cincinnati, O., Thursday afternoon of last week. Caught in his room in a boarding house, after he had robbed two banks of \$13,100, he shot down a patrolman, escaped from the building while two officers were firing at him, and dashed for his waiting automobile. His luck failed him when he endeavored to turn down a side street. The automobile crashed into a telegraph pole and was almost destroyed. The bandit jumped from the machine and opened fire on the two policemen who were behind him. His nerve was shaken by the accident and his wonderful marksmanship availed him nothing, the policemen firing at him until his prostrate body lay still on the street. As far as is known Hohl started his career as a bank robber in Altoona when last March he shot down the cashier of the Union Bank and gathered up \$3,000. Several months ago he reappeared in Altoona with a companion and stole an automobile. He has had quite a career, being arrested before he was 16 years old for small thefts, for which he was sent to the Huntingdon Reformatory. A series of thefts was afterwards traced to him and he was sent to the Eastern penitentiary. After his release from the penitentiary on parole, Hohl is supposed to have been involved in robberies and is known to have stolen several automobiles. After the bank robbery in Altoona, he was arrested but escaped from jail at Hollidaysburg. Since that time he had been heard of in Homestead, Chicago and Indianapolis.

Marriage Licenses

George H. Barton and Nora Pearl Rhea of Breezewood.

George Robert Benner and Pearl Mareta Boller of Saxton.

J. Frank Spencer and Ida Weight of Hopewell Township.

St. James' Episcopal Church

Vicar Rev. Albert Aune Services Christmas Day—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist 9:30 a. m., with short address on the "Birth of Jesus, our Saviour." Sunday, December 27—Morning prayer and sermon 11 o'clock. The theme of the sermon will be, "St. John, the Intimate Friend of Jesus." All are cordially invited.

Presbyterian Churches

Schellsburg: Reception of members 10 a. m. on Sabbath, December 27. Mann's Choice: Services 2:30 p. m.

J. Elmer Taylor

John Elmer Taylor, who had been in Akron, O., for some time, died suddenly Sunday morning in the Presbyterian Church at this place during the singing of the first hymn of the service. He was born and reared in Bedford, and was about 60 years old. A week or so ago he returned to Bedford from Akron for a visit among friends and with his daughter Clara, who makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. J. Roy Cessna. Mr. Taylor was a printer by occupation, and was well known. His wife, whose maiden name was Ober, died several months ago at Akron.

The deceased is survived by five daughters and one son, also by two sisters, Mrs. Alice Henry of Everett and Mrs. Anna Hughes of Philadelphia.

The body was removed from the church to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cessna. The funeral service was conducted Tuesday afternoon by Rev. K. A. Bishara of the Presbyterian Church. Interment was made in the Bedford Cemetery.

Thaw Back to New York

On Monday the United States Supreme Court reversed the refusal of the Federal Courts in New Hampshire to extradite Harry K. Thaw to New York. The effect of this decision will cause the extradition of Thaw from New Hampshire to New York at once.

On August 17, 1913, Thaw escaped from the Matteawan Insane Hospital in New York where he had been confined after two trials for the murder of Stanford White. Charged with conspiracy to escape he was arrested in New Hampshire. He was indicted in New York on that charge and an application was made to New Hampshire. Extradition was ordered by the Governor of New Hampshire but on habeas corpus proceedings in the Federal District Court Judge Aldrich held that Thaw should be released.

Mrs. Sarah E. Sleighter

Mrs. Sarah E. Sleighter died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James McFarland, at Tatesville on Friday, December 11, aged 80 years, eight months and two days.

The funeral service was held Sunday morning, December 13, at the Providence Church, Rev. George Batzel officiating. Interment was made in the graveyard adjoining the church.

National Guard Inspection

Organizations of the Pennsylvania National Guard will be inspected as to their readiness for field service, the state arsenal gone over and full account taken of the equipment for going into active service by officers of the United States Army between January 4 and the end of February. February 5 is the date for Company L's inspection.

Large Fire in Broad Top City

Fire of unknown origin, but believed to be the work of a combination of mice and matches, early Sunday morning destroyed the large store building and residence of J. S. Shapiro at Broad Top City, causing a loss estimated at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, partly covered by insurance. The Shapiro family barely escaped themselves, saving nothing from the flames.

The fire was discovered by a neighbor, whose home was saved by heroic efforts of the citizens.

Y. W. C. A. Organization

Plans for launching a Young Woman's Christian Association, with rooms where the young women of Bedford may find wholesome relaxation and diversion during the evenings and at such other times as they may wish to use the rooms, were discussed informally at a meeting held on last Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. B. Ross. The meeting was called at the suggestion of Rev. Albert Aune, of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church.

It was decided to ask the women of the various evangelical churches of Bedford who can give time to the work, to attend a meeting for further discussion at the home of Mrs. S. S. Metzger, on Richard Street, at 7:30 o'clock on the evening of December 30. The wives of the ministers of the Methodist, Lutheran and Reformed Churches have been invited to attend the meeting, and they are asked to bring with them a representative group of women from these congregations. Presbyterian women who are interested are invited to attend, and the women of St. James' parish will be present.

Such an organization can offer to the young women a variety of wholesome activities, it is said. Other towns no larger than Bedford have successfully operated a Christian Association for women, and entertainments, choruses, reading and rest rooms, classes in sewing and cooking have been well supported by the members of these associations. A number of merchants of Bedford have pledged their financial support in case the organization is formed.

New Paris

December 21—The quarantine at the home of Martin Hinton's for diphtheria has been lifted.

Simon R. Blackburn, wife and son of Windber are at present visitors in our village.

W. I. Davis and wife of Bellwood were guests among former friends in our town not long since.

Irvin Boor of Denver, Col., and his mother, Mrs. Adel Boor of Bedford, were welcome visitors in our vicinity on Sunday and Monday.

Our teachers and directors who attended the Teachers' County Institute last week, report a successful convention and a pleasant time.

Henry Miller of near Hellville has purchased the farm of E. G. Kimmell located in Bethel Hollow, and will occupy the same in the near future.

Rev. J. Winwood is holding a successful meeting at Hellville which has been in progress for five weeks. Teamsters made good use of the snow last week hauling coal from mines located in Somerset County. Thirty-six sleds were loaded at the Pepley mine on Thursday, December 17, which amounted to about forty tons.

Pennsyl Building Now Taxed

For the first time in years the large, three-story office building of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Trenton, N. J., has been placed on the taxing list. This building has not heretofore been assessed either by the State Board of Assessors or the local board.

This fact had not been generally known until recently. It was investigated and as a result a valuation of \$15,000 was placed on the building and \$8,500 on the land, a total of \$23,500. An attempt will also be made to collect back taxes.

Everett

December 21—Saturday was a wonderful shopping day in Everett. From early morning till 5 o'clock the farmers' sleds and sleighs lined both sides of Main Street. As one sled backed from its place another seemed to be ready to fill up the broken ranks. Everybody was merry-making with some expression of Christmas greetings.

Rev. and Mrs. George King of the M. E. parsonage were visited for a day by their son of Harrisburg.

The many friends of Rev. and Mrs. Matter, who have served the Lutheran people of this place for four years, regret very much to know of their going from their midst. The Rev. and his wife are very much loved by a host of people in and out of his congregation and not only in the town but by the people in the surrounding community.

George Hughes of Earleton, after being indoors, caused by rheumatism, for a period of two months, is able to be out again.

James Laher will spend Christmas day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Laher.

Harry B. Gump, wife and little one of Philadelphia are guests of Mr. Gump's home folks, D. G. Gump and wife.

William Howard and Martin Barnard, students at State College, are home over Christmas.

Miss Sara Grimes, daughter of Harry Grimes of Clear Ridge, fell Saturday evening on an icy sidewalk. Her arm is badly sprained and the body some bruised.

J. F. McElwee, proprietor of the Juniata Hotel, moved to Six Mile Run the first of the week. Robert McIntyre of Six Mile Run will become the proprietor as Mr. McElwee retires.

James Hershberger and James Evans cut and stored 400 tons of nine-inch ice last Friday. It required 22 men to do this work allowing an hour at noon time.

George Alexander, a student at Lafayette, is with home folks, W. A. Alexander and family, over Christmas.

Mrs. Calvin Howard and daughter Margaret spent Saturday in Cumberland.

Deeds Recorded

Solomon B. Burket to Harry Burket, tract in Hopewell Township, \$300.

John Slighter to Hugh Linn, 200 acres in Monroe, \$1,000.

Charles Linn to Susan A. Roberts, 200 acres in Monroe; \$1,100.

John Hall to Hugh Linn, 38 acres, 107 perches in Monroe; \$190.

Susan A. Roberts to Jacob H. Karns, 57 acres, 109 perches in Monroe; \$526.70.

Susan A. Roberts to John C. Andrew, 130 acres, 36 perches in Monroe; \$641.28.

Jacob H. Karns to John C. Andrew, 57 acres, 109 perches in Monroe; nominal.

John F. McElwee to Patrick Hughes, lot in Everett; \$5,000.

Abram M. Miller to Ephraim B. Miller, 10 acres in Harrison; nominal.

John P. Cuppett et al to Ephraim B. Miller et al, interest in tract in Harrison, \$100.

Rebecca Horne to Michael Kinko, 27 acres in Napier; \$1,200.

Harry Burket to David Cleave, tract in Hopewell Township, \$200.

MENTIONED IN BRIEF

Town Talk and Neighborhood Notes Tersely Told

MANY ITEMS OF INTEREST

Gleaned From Various Sources—Little Points Picked Up By Vigilant Reporters.

Late Christmas shoppers will do well to read our advertisements.

Joshua Points of Bedford Township purchased the I. W. Bingham property on Bedford Street this week.

A marriage license was issued in Cumberland this week to Roy Corley of Mann's Choice and Bertha Elizabeth Clites of Buffalo Mills.

A mock trial and concert will be given at the Court House next Tuesday evening. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

Remember the Union Christmas services in the big Tabernacle Friday evening at 7:30. An interesting program will be rendered, and everybody is invited to be present.

One of the best features of the Christmas Savings Plan at the Hartley Banking Company is that the odd pennies usually frittered away grow into dollars and come back to you just in time for Christmas. It will help business, too.

Ephraim B. Miller

Ephraim B. Miller died at his home near Buffalo Mills on Monday, December 14, aged 75 years. In February 1866 he was married to Miss Amanda J. Swartzwelder. To this union were born eight children, seven of whom, with their mother, survived. Grant of Buffalo Mills, Rev. Colfax of East Altoona, Miss Alberta and Oscar G. at home, Simon D. of Mann's Choice, Mrs. S. J. Wolf of Claysburg and Mrs. A. A. Hyde of Dry Ridge.

Mr. Miller was a prosperous farmer and spent nearly all his life on the farm. In politics he was a Republican and filled several local offices creditably. He was a member of the Christian Church, having joined it in early manhood. He was a veteran of the Civil War, being a member of 138th Pa. Inf. While serving under Sheridan at Cedar Creek he was wounded. After spending some time in the hospital he rejoined his regiment at Petersburg before the final surrender of Lee at Appomattox and was honorably discharged in 1865. By his death the community loses a most estimable citizen.

The funeral service was held in the Cove Christian Church Wednesday morning of last week.

Helen Diehl

Helen, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Diehl, died at her home on East Pitt Street early Sunday morning, aged about three years. The little one had been crippled since birth, and everything possible was done by physicians and parents to restore the little child to health some time ago a younger child of Mr. and Mrs. Diehl died. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of a host of friends.

Funeral services were conducted Tuesday afternoon.

HEALTHY HAIR SOFT, FLUFFY AND RADIANT

Beautiful hair does not just happen to be so, but is always a matter of care and proper nourishment of the hair roots. No matter if your hair is falling out, stringy, lifeless and full of dandruff, Parisian Sage, an inexpensive tonic, sold by all druggists, is all that is ever needed. It nourishes the hair roots and stimulates the growth of new hair. Even dandruff is entirely removed with one application, and itching scalp and falling hair cease; your hair will be bright, vigorous, soft and fluffy.

Whether your hair is oily, dry or brittle, Parisian Sage immediately removes the cause, and by toning up the scalp quickly restores the hair to its original brilliancy and vigor.

Parisian Sage can always be had from F. W. Jordan, Jr., and is a delightful and easily applied treatment that will never fail to act as a real and lasting benefit to your hair and scalp.—Adv.

Stockman

December 15—A number of teachers went through our town yesterday enroute to Bedford to attend the County Institute.

R. M. Bussard of near Clearville butchered a hog recently which weighed 461 pounds.

D. C. Blankley of this place butchered nine hogs on Monday which weighed 3,096 pounds.

Miss Lydia Thomas and Marshall O'Neil were visiting at W. T. Grove's in Snake Spring Valley over Sunday.

Fred and Russell Bridges of Woodbury have been visiting in our vicinity for several days.

Oscar Swartzwelder and Ellis Koontz sleighed to Chaneyville on Monday.

A sledload consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Sparks, son and daughter, Earl and Mary; Misses Flora and Amelia Johnson, Flossie Beck, David Howsare, Edgar Beck, Earl and John Blankley went through our town enroute to Everett today.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fletcher and daughter Ada also sleighed to town.

Christmas service will be held at the Black Valley Union Church the evening of December 26.

CHEAP CANDY AND CHILDREN

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene by Samuel G. Divon, M. D.

Along with Santa Claus' other provisions is usually a generous store of sweets. No matter how many dolls and drums and other things may have been requested by the younger members of the family, they take it for granted that there will be candy.

Much of the indigestion and consequent distress which follows the holiday feasting is due to the excessive use of candy by both young and old. Of course the principal constituent of candy is sugar. Sugar is a food and one that is necessary to the human body. It produces heat and energy but when taken in excess it undergoes fermentation in the digestive tract and gives rise to various disturbances in the stomach and intestines. Not only this but it overburdens the liver with evil results.

If the children and grownups are to have candy it should be eaten with or immediately after the meals. The usual custom is to have sweets with in everybody's reach and to stuff them between meals.

To properly carry on their functions the stomach and intestinal tract require a certain degree of rest. This is the reason that it is much better to eat at regular hours. When candy is eaten between meals it means that the digestive organs must be continually at work. As a result, instead of exercising their functions during the usual portion of the twenty-four hours, they are overworked and it is not surprising when they rebel from exhaustion, particularly on these feast days when the consumption of food is apt to be excessive.

Pure candies are not harmful if they are taken in reasonable quantities. Unfortunately there is an enormous amount of cheap candy sold throughout the country, which is grossly adulterated. Much of this is colored with coal tar dye to make it attractive to the eye of youth.

Following the holiday season there is always a notable increase in illness which are traceable to disturbances of the digestive system and there is likewise a perceptible increase in the mortality from these causes. There is little doubt but that the over-feeding and the excessive use of sweets which does not permit the rational rest of the digestive organs and so reduces the general resistance of the entire system, is the cause.

Mr. Stone's Luck.

When the agent paid Mrs. Stone the amount of insurance her husband had carried, according to Everybody's Magazine, he asked her to take out a policy on her own life. "I believe I will," she said, "as my husband had such good luck."

SIMPLE BUT SURE

Hyomei the Great Catarrh Remedy.

"Just Breathe It" and be Cured.

Do not try to cure catarrh, head colds, or sniffles by taking drugs. These common but dangerous ailments that often cause the loss of hearing cannot be cured that way. The commonsense method is to breathe Hyomei, which gets the medication right where it is needed to heal the raw and inflamed lining of the air passages.

Hyomei is a mixture of antiseptic oils—you breathe it—no bother; no disagreeable medicine; simply use the inhaler a few times daily and this health-giving medication will quickly soothe and heal the irritated tissues, stop distressing choking and unpleasant discharges—you breathe freely—dull headaches cease, and every catarrhal symptom soon vanishes.

There is nothing more simple and safe to use, or that gives such rapid and lasting benefit as Hyomei—and F. W. Jordan, Jr., sells it on the "No-cure-no-pay" plan. Ad. 23 Dec. 21.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of Tabernacle Meetings.

CR.

Nov. 15, collection \$ 34.05
Nov. 16, collection 19.60
Nov. 17, collection 19.44
Nov. 18, collection 21.86
Nov. 19, collection 45.12
Nov. 20, collection 17.39
Nov. 21, collection 32.42

Nov. 22, collection men's meeting 77.03

Nov. 22, collection women's meeting 13.64

Nov. 22, collection evening 100.00

Nov. 24, collection 27.08

November 24, Mr. Fisher, lumber 3.30

Nov. 24, offering Episcopal Church 7.00

Nov. 25, collection 22.67

Nov. 26, collection 28.18

Nov. 26, J. N. Minnich, lumber 2.20

Nov. 27, collection 16.33

Nov. 28, collection 35.99

Nov. 29, collection morning 15.05

Nov. 29, collection women's meeting 21.51

Nov. 29, collection evening 57.15

Nov. 30, proceeds mothers' day 24.37

Dec. 1, collection 17.69

Dec. 2, collection 18.05

Dec. 3, collection 16.95

Dec. 4, collection 22.41

Dec. 5, collection morning, farmer's day 8.32

Dec. 5, collection noon 7.77

Dec. 5, collection evening 31.94

Dec. 6, collection morning 9.68

Dec. 6, collection men's meeting 27.00

Dec. 6, collection women's meeting 4.12

Dec. 6, collection evening 26.74

Dec. 6, pledges paid 566.00

Dec. 8, Mr. Greenland, lumber 2.65

Dec. 12, Pate and Koontz, lumber paid 40.50

Dec. 12, sale Tabernacle 370.00

Dec. 12, Inquirer Printing Co., refund 1.33

Total \$1,812.53

DR.

Wm. Arnold, labor Tabernacle \$ 92.25

Metzger Hdw. Co., hardware 21.58

Davidson Bros., coal, etc. 36.20

Wm. A. Weisel, roofing paper 24.40

J. Reed Irvine, insurance 9.00

W. S. Arnold, lath 23.30

D. W. Beam, hardware 4.15

Inquirer Ptg. Co., printing 37.71

Horrell & Griffith, lumber 669.00

Gazette Pub. Co., printing 29.50

Dr. Krebs, printing expense 3.75

County Telephone Co., rental 3.00

Ev. party 2.00

Blymyer Hdw. Co., hardware 2.94

Ella Gilchrist, ribbons69

W. E. Slangenboudt, col. pans 1.25

Rev. G. W. Faus, telephone and telegrams 3.93

Rev. G. W. Faus, freight on books 12.00

C. R. Robe, painting signs 200.00

W. D. Hamilton, Mr. Gould's salary 161.20

W. D. Hamilton, car fare and expense for entire party coming 2.00

Edward Bailey, drayage 1.75

Elias Gibson, postage 11.88

D. M. Shaffer, lath 67.35

Bedford B. L. Co., wiring and current 160.00

B. F. Boor and Son, boarding for Ev. party for one month 30.00

F. Eblen, janitor 15.00

Dr. Statler, to clean up lot and repair the fences 15.00

Total bills paid \$1,623.06

Carpets and Rugs

You cannot afford to trust valuable Carpets and Rugs for Cleaning to methods that are incorrect and unsafe. Our methods are safest and clearest throughout with a revival of latent colors, making them like new and without damage to the finest fabrics.

We also dye Carpets and Rugs when possible to harmonize with color schemes.

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

W. C. McCLINTIC, Authorized Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Balance on hand and to be paid over to Rev. W. D. Hamilton 189.47

Total \$1,812.53

Respectfully submitted,

P. N. Risser, Treasurer,

Tabernacle Finance Committee.

Audited by Committee December 13, 1914.

J. Anson Wright, Pres.

W. S. Lysinger, Secy.

P. N. Risser, Treas.

D. W. Prosser,

J. F. Russell,

J. A. Cessna,

E. M. Baker,

George T. Jacobs,

Tabernacle Finance Committee.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

Christmas Entertainment

Pupils of the New Enterprise school will give a Christmas entertainment at the school house on Wednesday, December 23, at 7:30 p. m.

Tickets will be on sale for reserved seats at the postoffice Monday evening, December 21. Following is the program being prepared:

Music; Address of Welcome, Al-fretta Claar; Recitation, Robert Stuckey; Music; Recitation, Arthur Kochendanker; Exercise, Waiting up for Santa Claus; Song by Primary Pupils; Recitation, Howard Guyer; Recitation, Forest Furry; Music; Dialogue, Grand Pa's Christmas Stocking; Music; Recitation, Victor Replogle; Mother Goose Exercise; Music; Two and one-half minute Sermon, Arthur Replogle; Recitation, Amy Guyer; Katherine Dooley; Song by Primary Pupils; Exercise, Sunshine Society; Music; Tree Drill; Music; Dialogue, Santa Claus, Jr.; Music; Fantomime, My Faith Looks Up to Thee; Recitation, Dale Detweiler; Music; Piano Duet, Misses Hazel and Edna Ober; Good Night Wish, Forest Furry; Music.

EMORY D. CLAAR

Attorney-at-Law

Bedford, Pa.

Located in office of the late Frank Fletcher, Esq.

The day of harsh physics is gone. People want mild, easy laxatives. Doan's Regulets have satisfied thousands. 25c at all drug stores.—Adv.

For group or sore throat, use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. 10c sizes. 25c and 50c. At all drug stores.—Adv.

The Gazette, \$1.50 a year to all.

First Dose Ends Indigestion, Heart-Burn or Gas on Stomach

The question as to how long you are going to continue a sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia or out-of-order stomach is merely a matter of how soon you begin taking Tonoline Tabs.

People with weak stomachs should take Tonoline Tablets occasionally, and there will be no more indigestion, no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach, no heartburn, sour risings, gas on stomach, or belching of undigested food, headaches, dizziness or sick stomach; and besides, what you eat will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors. All these symptoms resulting from a sour, out-of-order stomach and dyspepsia are generally relieved, five minutes after taking Tonoline Tablets.

Go to your druggist and get a \$1 box of Tonoline Tablets and you will always go to the table with a hearty appetite, and what you eat will taste good, because your stomach and intestines will be clean and fresh, and you will know there are not going to be any more bad nights and miserable days for you. Tonoline Tabs freshen you and make you feel like life is worth living.

Tonoline Tablets cost \$1.00 for a 50 days' treatment. At druggists or mailed by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass.—Adv. 18 Dec. 41.

Representative Warren Worth Bailey has been advised by the Commissioner of Pensions that the application for widow's pension of Mrs. Mary Claycomb of 614 21st Street, Windber, widow of Andrew Claycomb, late private, Company C, 32nd Pennsylvania Infantry, has been granted. Payment of restoration and increase pension under the act of May 11, 1912, from November 20, 1913, to the date of the husband's death has also been allowed. Mrs. Claycomb is the mother of T. A. Claycomb of Everett.

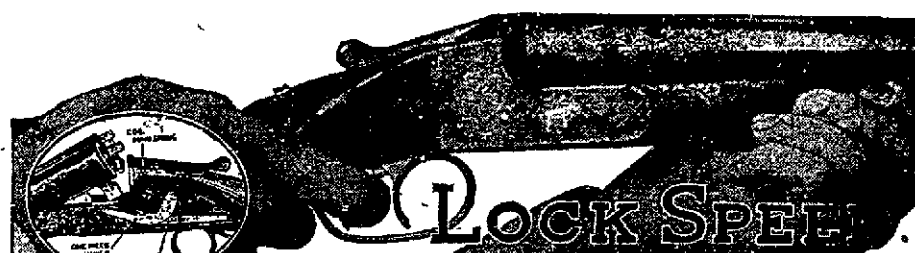
Irl R. Hicks 1915 Almanac

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac, now ready, grows more popular and useful with each passing year. It is a fixed necessity in homes, shops and commercial establishments all over this continent. This famous and valuable year book on astronomy, storms, weather and earthquakes should be in every home and office.

Professor Hicks completes this best issue of his great Almanac at the close of his seventieth year. The Almanac will be mailed for 35 cents.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks fine Magazine, Word and Works, is sent one year, with a copy of his Almanac, for only \$1.00. Send for them to Word and Works Publishing Company, 3401 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. You will never regret your investment. Try it for 1915.

Try a Gazette want ad; they bring results.



Lock speed is a big element of success in making high scores at the trap on the field.

When you pull the trigger you want it to go with lightning speed. Flying birds and targets will not wait for a hang fire load or a slow lock.

Our lock was carefully and scientifically timed at the University of Cornell.

Test was made by means of a fly wheel traveling 571713 inches per second. By means of a special device it was found that the fly wheel traveled 335 in. while hammer was falling. Dividing .335 by 571713 gives the time it took the hammer to fall, .00164, or expressed in fractional form, 1-625 of a second.

When the hammer struck it was traveling 233 inches per second.

We figure that this greased lightning speed will increase your score at least 5 per cent.

The slower the lock and the slower the load the farther you have to lead your birds.

Beautiful catalog FREE—describes 18 grades guns—\$17.75 net to \$400 list.

Our little 5 1/4 lb. 20 bore is a howling success.

Ithaca Guns

ITHACA GUN CO. BOX 123 ITHACA, N.Y.

WOLF, M. D.

Wolfsburg, Bedford County, Penna.

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How To Answer The Christmas Problem

Have you ever been inside of our new store? Do you know that we do not except Baltimore City when we say we have the finest and most up-to-date Piano House in Maryland? Can you imagine how we obtained this end?

SERVICE and EFFICIENCY have put us at the top. By "Service" we mean that we cannot do too much for a customer. Our store is headquarters for all music lovers. Why? Because every member of our force has been selected for his or her ability in pleasing people and showing them every possible courtesy, no matter whether they are purchasing or not. If we were not "Efficient" we would not hold in the piano world the position we do today. Our large and reliable business enables us to give BETTER VALUES AT LOWER PRICES.

Take a Look at These Club Offers. A Few Dollars Will Put in Your Home For Christmas a Player Piano, Upright Piano or Victrola.

A Co-operative Player Piano Club

By Which You Save \$105

And secure a guaranteed Aeolian built player-piano in your home by making a payment of \$10.00, and paying \$2.50 per week.



A Co-operative Upright Piano Club

By Which You Save \$112.50

And secure a guaranteed Aeolian built upright piano in your home by making a payment of \$10.00, and paying \$2.00 per week.

Ask For Full Particulars of These Clubs

Stop in the store, phone us, or send us your name so we can mail literature.

Our Victrola Club

By which you secure one of these remarkable instruments on small monthly payments has interested many. This club limited to 100 members. Get full particulars at once.

Victrolas \$15 to \$200

A Most Complete Line of Records

Specials in Used Pianos and Organs

Sheet music and all musical merchandise always on hand in a splendid assortment.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS
131 Baltimore Street

MORRISON MUSIC COMPANY STORE OPEN EVENINGS
Cumberland, Maryland

Bedford County Teachers' Institute

(Continued From Last Week.)

Tuesday Afternoon

Tuesday afternoon a song service, conducted by Prof. Diehl, preceded the opening of the session. Dr. Schaefer was called upon and explained the purpose of the \$1.00 registration fee of the State Educational Association. Dr. Baker delivered his second lecture on the subject of Rural Schools. The lack of cooperation was pointed out to be the greatest weakness of country life. There is lack of cooperation in buying, selling, education, religion, organization, distribution. It all wastes time and energy. In no place can it be better than in the weaknesses of the country schools. The country schools charged thus:

- Too small to form a social unit.
- Teachers poorly paid.
- Too many classes.
- Term too short.
- Lack supervision.
- Fail to lead to the high school.

All of these weaknesses point directly to the consolidated school. And a consolidated school is coming in all communities where it is possible. In others where the country school cannot be supplanted an effort must be made to engage the spiritual power in the pupil. Some of the things which do this are the following:

1. At least one acre of ground for each school house.
2. Beautifying the school grounds by planting trees, vines and flowers, covering the outhouses and the unsightly corners.
3. Establishing a standard of hygiene equal to that of the city schools.
4. Introducing a heating system which really heats the room.
5. Having the light from one side of the room and avoiding cross lights.
6. Introducing an agricultural spirit into the school.
7. Encouraging games and wholehearted vigorous play by providing some simple facilities for play.

Singing: "Boola Song."

Dr. Fess gave his last talk upon the subject of the Awful Situation in Europe.

His outline of the events leading up to this struggle showed with what remarkable insight this man had studied the conflict. The underlying causes were separated from the superficial ones and presented in such a way as to give an entirely new and clear insight into the fundamental principles of the situation.

In all his talks Dr. Fess has proved

himself a great scholar and historian. Every teacher was sorry to bid him goodbye.

Roll call. One teacher was absent of the 340.

Dr. Schaefer next spoke. His subject was "The Essentials of a Common School Curriculum."

Reading was given as the first essential. Such readers should be provided as will give to the pupil a correct vision of life. Farm readers should be used for country schools. Reading should be taught so as to lead pupils to appreciate good books.

Good music is one of the things that belongs to the higher life and should be in every school.

Drawing should be taught because it is the foundation of the whole industrial life.

Civics should be presented to the pupil so as to leave in their minds a conception of the state as concentrated and organized power, justice and good will towards all.

Wednesday Forenoon

Wednesday morning, after the singing of the song, "Holy Night," the Superintendent called the assembly to order and introduced Rev. G. W. Faus, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bedford, who conducted the exercises of devotion.

Singing: "Dear Mother Goose."

Dr. Schaefer then spoke on the subject, "Moral Training."

The importance of distinguishing between Scripture reading for the purpose of instruction and for the purpose of moral training. But even if the readings are selected with care, ten verses of Bible reading will never make a pupil moral unless they are supplemented by other information relating to the hygiene of modern moral living.

The lofty precepts of the Scriptures must be inculcated in the atmosphere of the school by influence of the teacher. Politeness and pleasantness are essential and may be taught by precept; they may be better taught by example. The greatest virtue is obedience. The boy who never learns to obey can never become a leader. Truth goes farther than knowledge or intelligence. It gets into a life and makes it truthful. Then truthfulness produces a true man. With truthfulness comes accuracy. Cleanliness, faithfulness and economy are also in this list. The last mentioned has but recently been recognized as being of great importance. The high cost of living is making the domestic science course and the course in agriculture popular. The pupil is learning to

conserve the soil and its products. And these help toward the moral training.

But something more important than the school virtues is the environment out of which the boy or girl grows. The old farm produces the best man. There are three stages in the development of the will.

1. First, gratification of self.
2. Second, self denial.
3. Third, the inspiration of the idea of right.

The mind of the rich city boy stops developing at the first stage while that of the country boy usually passes through all three stages and comes to measure his actions using right as the law of his life.

Singing: "Circus Parade," and "Twilight Shadows," another composition by Mr. Stambaugh.

Dr. Baker gave a very helpful talk upon the subject: "Personality of the Teacher."

A picture was drawn showing the contrast between the teacher with power, and the teacher without power. The first is in demand and the second not wanted. The difference lies in the matter of the personalities of the two men.

The speaker believes that personality is God-given—that some persons inherit great hearts, great sympathies and great souls but hold to the proposition that all may improve their personalities. For this improvement five advices were given and explained.

1. Epicurean.—Find good pleasures and be happy. Get plenty of air, food, sleep and play.
2. Stoic.—Rise above all worry and trouble and believe in your own environment.
3. Platonic.—Go often to the sources of inspiration and carry this with you into your school. Take enough time to occasionally serenade your own soul.
4. Aristocratic.—Get an idea of the proportion and fitness of things. Do that which will help you and not hinder you in your school work.
5. The Christian Type.—Use a Christian attitude in your work. Go with the pupils. Praise twice where you blame once. Always say "do." Keep the discipline out of sight. Discipline is a by-product of the right attitude of the pupil towards his work and exhibits also the relationship between the pupil and the teacher.

Singing: "The Harvest Moon."

At this time Dr. Glenn Frank of Northwestern University was introduced to the institute. Subject: "The Teacher and the Modern View of the Bible."

In all his addresses, Dr. Frank explained, he speaks from the standpoint of the layman or outsider.

It was shown that we are living in a new order of things—in a transition age. Modernism is succeeding

traditionalism. And instead of the two cooperating as they should they are competing. The teacher is the mediator between the two and has the power to unite the two if he will. The four stages of development which are responsible for this stream of modern tendency are—

1. Philosophical Criticism.
2. Historical Criticism.
3. Organic Evolution.
4. Social Enthusiasm.

In the traditional order the Bible was believed to have been dictated by God and no possibility of a mistake was admitted. All parts were of equal value and inspired. The results of this view were—

1. Bible was used as a diviner's rod.
2. Bible was used as a Delphic Oracle.
3. Bible was used as an arsenal of proof text.

The two forces responsible for the falling away from the traditional order are lower and higher criticism.

The attitude of the modern man towards the Bible is summed up in seven points as follows:

1. Regards the Bible as a record of the historic unfolding of concepts, or a record of the moral growth of a great race of people.
2. Religion produced the Bible and not the Bible religion.
3. The Bible was written by inspired men but not inspired pens.
4. It is written in the word forms and thought forms of the age.
5. Modern man cares more for the fact than for the label.
6. He is not disturbed to find fiction in the Bible.
7. Does not try to guard it and prove that it is inspired but that it inspires him.

Roll call.

Wednesday Afternoon

The orchestra preceded the song service with several well rendered selections.

Singing: "A Soldier of the Sunshine." All joined enthusiastically in this part of the service reflecting much credit to the efficient leader, Prof. Diehl.

The State Superintendent, Dr. Schaefer, spoke first. His subject was, "Pennsylvania the Keystone."

In his able way the Superintendent showed the tendency upon the part of newspaper men to blemish the history of the State by attempting to uproot sensations. A different attitude was demanded toward the history of the State. History of other States is taught in the schools of Pennsylvania while her own is neglected and unknown.

Pennsylvania had more than twenty famous generals, had a tea party before Massachusetts, produced more distinguished scientists than Massachusetts, produced such distinguished families as the Muhlenbergs in coun-

ter distinction to the Adams or Edwards family. Our State had more great historical events, and has greater wealth and more resources than most other States of the Union.

Singing: "Pop Corn Man" and "Swing away."

Dr. Baker took the platform and spoke on the subject: "Methods in History."

History, he said, is the greatest study to use as the vehicle of moral truth and inspiration and no opportunity should be lost to use it as such. The group method was advised. Selective facts should be grouped about them the supporting details. The factor of organization and not memory should be uppermost, for memory is the by-product of thought. Dr. Baker in concluding gave three standards:

1. Teacher apparently passive.
2. Organization.
3. Requirement of answers of two or three minutes.

Dr. Frank delivered the last address of the afternoon. His subject was: "Lost in the Crowd."

In a masterly way he pointed out the dominance of the crowd or mob and the dependence which the ordinary individual places upon the crowd or committee or convention to do his thinking. The danger of this predicament increases as the country grows more democratic. No democracy is safe until the majority of the people can think clearly.

Clear, intense, independent thinking will change the attitude of society so that justice will be the dominant standard. This will obtain in the three phases of the consideration of wealth. There will be justice in its production, distribution and consumption.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA SENSITIVE PLANTS.

Sunshine at Night Doesn't Fool the Flowers in the Arctic.

The sensitiveness of plants is a never failing interest to all lovers of the woods and fields. Like a human being sensing a fall in the barometer and the coming of a rainstorm, so the clover in the meadow feels and shuts its leaves. A close observer says that a field that was white with blossom has suddenly become quite changed by the approach of a heavy cloud or the falling of a light shower.

The common chickweed opens its blossom only when the sun is shining and counts on only the bright hours. When it closes its blossoms rain invariably follows. The sea purslane has the same habit. It never opens in cloudy weather and closes when the sun is low, about to sink. The scarlet pimpernel never exposes its flowers to a shower.

One of the naturalists in an arctic expedition noticed that, although the summer sun shone through the nights, the plants made no mistake, but when the sun got round to the west they closed up as if the sun had really set.

The common "four o'clock" almost always closes its flowers at that hour, and so many plants have that instinct that Linnaeus made a floral clock of flowering plants, each of which had its time for closing. The wood sorrel not only drops its leaves and shuts its purple veined flowers when it rains, but does the same if the ground near by is struck with a stick. The family of the oxalis has the same habit—New York Sun.

EGGS THAT CROAK.

Young Crocodiles Are Heard Before They Are Hatched.

That young unhatched crocodiles utter an audible croaking cry within the eggs in which they are laid is averred by knowledge, and it adds the cry is so loud and distinct that it can be heard when the eggs are buried under one or two yards of sand.

Dr. W. A. Lamborn tested the fact at Lagos on the West African coast. He heard a croaking noise from below a dry path, and, digging in the path to investigate the cause, he discovered "thirteen crocodile's eggs at a depth of about eighteen inches. All the young crocodiles hatched out within half an hour of being dug up."

So far back as 1399 Dr. Voeltzkow noticed that unhatched Madagascar crocodiles uttered a cry from the egg at a depth of two yards and that any shock, as of a heavy tread, near the egg caused the baby crocodiles to produce this sound "with the mouth closed, as we produce hiccup sounds." In this way they inform the female crocodile when she visits the nest that they want her aid, whereupon she scrapes the sand away and they emerge.

Apples With Worms.

May it not be that we get a keener pleasure out of eating an imperfect apple than a perfect one? It is neither the best possible apple, which would be perfect, nor the worst possible apple, which would have a kind of negative perfection; it has a worm at the core. But I wonder whether we do not enjoy it more because we have to eat the more carefully to keep from eating him. Besides, he arouses in our mind all sorts of questionings.

Why is he there? What kind of worm is he? How did he get in? How would he have got out if we had not ousted him? And—note this—what sort of apple would it have been if he had taken up his residence elsewhere? The perfect apple could have roused no queries which the defective apple does not. The same subtle influences went to make both—the same elements, the same forces, the same chemical processes. But the defective apple has in addition to all these—the worm.—Robert M. Gay in Atlantic.

SAVING THE BARNYARD PROFITS

Manure Wasted Each Year Would About Pay Farmers' Taxes.

"There is so much to agriculture which we do not understand, and so much that we ignore, that we cannot afford to ignore that part which we do understand."

For instance, it is only lately that we have come to appreciate what soil is made of and how grains and plants manage to live and grow. We know now that we must feed the roots of growing crops just as we feed growing calves, and with about as much care.

Without going deeply into chemistry of this food supply, we have learned that the plant bill of fare consists mainly of three things, namely: Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Where these foods are easily available, we have good crops; where they are absent, or looked up in dry, heavy earth, the plants starve. Experience has taught us further that we can set the table, from which the plants will get their sustenance in two ways—either by buying their food by the pound or by saving for them our barnyard manure. Modern chemistry has proved that for this purpose a half ton of fresh horse manure contains five pounds of nitrogen, three and a half pounds of phosphoric acid; and a similar amount of cow manure contains three pounds of nitrogen and two and a half pounds of phosphoric acid. This includes both the liquid and the solid manures. In fact, the liquid manure is the more important of the two. Great care should be taken so that the main part of it can be saved.

The easier the farmer makes it for his growing plants to gather this food, the better crops he can promise himself. He fattens his wheat crops, and his other crops, just as surely as he fattens his steers. If, in thus fattening his corn fields, he goes to the store and buys nitrates at 15 cents per pound, and phosphoric acid and potash both at five cents per pound, he will find that the horse manure in his own barnyard on this basis, if properly conserved and properly spread, is worth \$2.21 per ton; his cow manure, \$2.02 per ton; and his pig manure \$2.29 per ton.

It seems, thus, that saving the product of the stable lowers the high cost of plant living considerably, when we consider that twenty 1,000-pound cows will give one hundred and forty-six tons of manure in six months. To be strictly accurate in the cash value of a product, generally considered a little better than worthless, for every 1,000 pounds weight of stock, whether horse, cow, or swine, the manure each year is worth from a horse \$27.74, from a cow \$29.27, and from that weight of hogs \$60.

That is, however, if it is saved right and used right. It has been estimated that the way manure is handled by the farmers of this country that almost enough is wasted each year to pay the taxes of all the farm lands in the United States.

There are two main leaks or avenues of dissipation in connection with this food supply of plants—first, at the stable, and second in the field. Just as one can ruin an otherwise good hay crop by not handling it right, so one can damage a good manure crop.

Manure is at its best when fresh and is sensitive to several demoralizing influences. It cannot stand rain because water leaches the best part of it away; it cannot stand dryness because it ferments and the nitrogen evaporates; in fact, it cannot stand at all. Fresh manure should be spread fresh.

The manure found in the barnyard in the spring or that found in little heaps in the field is only about half as good for plant food as the same manure would have been had it been pitched on a spreader from the stable and scattered over the land as soon as the load was complete.

Next to spreading it fresh, the important thing is to spread it finely pulverized and to spread it evenly. This must be done with a mechanical pulverizer, because the hand that wields the fork from the wagon top can do no more than scatter it in chunks.

So important is the manner of spreading manure essential to its preservation that the University of Wisconsin in Bulletin No. 221 claims that it is advisable to apply the manure to a field as soon as it is made. Even winter spreading is worth while.

It is equally vehement in regard to pulverization. "To make itself worth while, manure must come in contact with the roots of the growing plants. To do this it must be thoroughly pulverized and evenly spread. The practice of applying the manure directly after plowing, and thoroughly incorporating it with the soil by the use of a disk harrow or cultivator is a good one."

Handling it by hand in the farm wagon and handling it with a spreader is another story. The amount of labor saved is one chapter of this story, the amount of money saved is another, and the increased bountifulness of the crops is a third.

Everywhere it is acknowledged that the spreader is a dividend-paying investment, and it would seem that with taxes to be paid and other expenses coming along inevitably, that greater care would be taken to preserve in its entirety the full value of the barnyard refuse.

Are You Run Down?

Nervous, tired, have no self confidence, afraid some things are going to happen without any reason for thinking so; don't sleep nights—

Then Take REZISTOL!

It will make you feel fine immediately. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle—Ad. 18 Dec. 4c.

Eczema spreads rapidly; itching almost drives you mad. For quick relief, Doan's Ointment is well recommended. 50c at all stores.—Adv.

Short Jenks' Threats.

Short Jenks is always threatening to give a written guarantee, although we all know he can't write.—Atlantic.

Bedford Gazette

ESTABLISHED IN 1805

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Regular subscription price per year \$1.50, payable in advance. Card of Thanks, 50c; Resolutions, \$1.00.

All communications should be addressed to

Gazette Publishing Co.,
Bedford, Pa.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 23.

GENEROSITY PAYS

The Christmas season is always the occasion of a great deal of personal generosity. The amount of money given to needy people at the holiday season is much greater than is generally realized.

The willingness to help in this personal way, in such cases of destitution as are met in one's daily life, where the contribution will appear in no printed list of givers, is an acid test of character. It is a test that has been met with unusual frequency this winter, when the war and other causes have led to an unusual amount of unemployment and poverty.

The man who fails to do what may be considered his fair share in helping to care for the misfortune about him, is not always unsympathetic. He is too fearful of his own future. The darker portent of misfortune looms too large in his own mind. He would like to give, but he timidly looks over his own shoulder for the possible specter of destitution or disease. He feels that every dollar possible must be saved for his own bank deposit, which may be handsome already.

Another man's bank balance may be negligible or non-existent. He may even owe the grocer, and give the money that in justice should pay his tradesmen's accounts. But in any event, he is an optimist. The generous impulses of the heart are not blurred nor dulled by the cold paralysis of fear.

The second type of man rarely attains wealth. But his warm heart rarely lacks friends. Too many of us coldly calculate all the existing possibilities of evil when we hear of some case of need. Providing a few dollars for fuel or flour makes little difference in a man's income and savings, and this gift is forgotten when the year's account is made up. But it is not forgotten by the recipient. It may keep some discouraged life from absolute despair. The highest happiness of the Christmas season comes only with giving.

MOST POPULAR OF HOLIDAYS

Most of the public holidays have lost their character. July 4, originally a day of inspiring patriotic utterance, has become a frolic of noise and mischief. Thanksgiving, originally a day of prayer, is now a competition in cooking, eating, and drinking. But Christmas still remains an affair of wholesome merriment and religious sentiment.

It is the perennial appeal to the child heart. If the Sunday School classes rig themselves out in white dresses and colored sashes, and recite simple verses of Scripture, the parents will come out by the throng. The most eloquent address by the most learned divine would not draw equally well.

The sparkling eyes of the little group around the tree, their rapture when the dolls and mechanical toys are distributed, count more than the most costly present you could make to the grown-ups.

There is a great and growing interest in the Christmas music, if it is well done. If a choir consists of young people who simply gather to meet each other, and practice their carols perfunctorily, they will never draw a crowd. If it is a working choir, willing to sing an anthem over and over again until it goes with a will, that choir has its reputation, and will never lack for listeners when it celebrates a church festival.

Christmas has its deeper and more spiritual aspects which should appeal to all who live for something more than the grind and the sport of life. But, even for the thoughtless, the rhythm and melody of the carols, the verbal suggestion of the decorations, the merriment in the homes, form a combination of sentiment and sparkle that makes the day the most popular of the holidays.

THE COST OF ADVERTISING

Who pays the cost of advertising?

The Bureau of Corporations of the United States is investigating the subject of the value of advertising, and trying to determine how far it is economically profitable, and whether it costs the public anything. It will not doubt be found that money judiciously spent in advertising reduces the

cost of getting the goods to the consumer.

The highest selling costs are found in the store where sales are slow. When a merchant doubles sales, by letting the public know about his goods, he usually adds but very little to the expense for sales force. The overhead expenses, such as taxes, insurance, heat, light, and rent, are increased but little, if any. Consequently the charge that has to be made to each article to pay clerk hire and overhead expense is reduced. A merchant can afford to sell for less money, meanwhile making a larger profit for himself.

If there were no advertising, buying would be very heavy at the height of the season, and would drop off more than it now does between the rush periods. The most economical agency for distributing goods is one that keeps along somewhat the same from one month to another. Advertising informs people that there are special bargains at mid-season periods. It teaches people that by waiting for those periods, they can make economies. That tends to equalize retail trade, and saves the necessity for extra expense during rush periods.

Advertising performs all that could be accomplished by house to house solicitation and at a far less cost. It visits a hundred homes and talks to the inmates thereof, while a solicitor could enter but one. Advertising then is not an extra charge added to the cost of the goods. It is simply a part of the normal selling expense, reducing the cost of the sales force.

AFTER EFFECT OF OUR DOLLARS

Money is power. It not merely brings the comforts and pleasures of life, but it is influence, and patronage. It builds up, and it tears down, according as its support is given or withheld.

It is the short sighted person who considers only the immediate results of his purchase on himself. He should consider also whether the after effects of his purchase are going to help him, or going to hurt him.

When a man buys an article in a home store, he gets two results. One is immediate and very tangible. He gets the satisfaction of the food he buys, and the comfort of the clothing he purchases. But is that all?

The purchase being made at home, a direct stimulus is given to his home interests. He is thereby helped to make a business friendship with the man of whom he bought the goods. If such purchases are continued, a dealer looks at him as a friend worth cultivating, will take special pains to meet his needs, and guarantee him satisfaction.

The home dealer is made more prosperous by the home purchase. He can in turn help out some other home dealer. The dollar circulating at home increases home business, means more taxable property, more money in one's own town available for all public causes, more funds to employ labor here, general prosperity, and advance in the value of all property.

On the contrary, the dollar spent in some other town never comes back. It goes to build up some other and rival town, or often some great far away city. There are no after effects favorable to the buyer.

It would seem as if a spirit of self-interest, if not of local patriotism, and community spirit, should lead any intelligent person to spend money in such a way as to receive the additional benefit that comes from keeping money at home.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE AMERICAN SHOE

Newspaper readers will have noted that among the big orders for supplies given for the contending armies, are enormous purchases of American shoes. It will be strange indeed if Europe does not learn from this experience that the American shoemaker is the best in the world.

Across the water the ordinary shoe combines awkwardness of form with ill-finished effects at fancy style. As a result of the inferiority of the ready made article, high priced custom shoemaking is said to be more common than with us.

As one looks in at the window of any good shoe store, it would be hard to speak too warmly of the fine effect made by our home-made and ready to wear article. Occasionally freak styles come along, in which the normal shape of the foot is twisted into deformity. A pointed shoe may please the unthinking eye. But the drift of the times seems to be in favor of the rounded lines that follow and protect the curves of the human foot.

American makers have attained a wonderful success in producing leather that shall be pliable, soft, and comfortable to the foot, yet capable of resisting strain. The fitting of the upper to the peculiar curves of a last is a technical problem that is wonderfully solved. Years ago one often used to see wrinkles in shoes, which spoiled the contour to the eye and irritated the feet. Nowadays, by some craftsman's magic, the upper

Merry Xmas

The Home of **Hart Schaffner & Marx** *Good Clothes*

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Ask Us For Christmas Suggestions

If you don't see what you want in this store, ask for it; we probably have it; if we haven't, we'll get it for you.

We can't give you a complete list of Christmas things in the space we have here; but we'll send you one if you care for it.

Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes--suits, overcoats, dress clothes--head the list; you couldn't give a better gift for \$20.00 or \$25.00.

For Men

RAIN COATS
BATH ROBES
HOUSE COATS
SWEATERS
TROUSERS
MACKINAW
NECKTIES
GLOVES
SHIRTS
HOSE
SUSPENDERS
UMBRELLAS
SUIT CASES
TRAVELING BAGS
SHOES
BELTS
HATS
CAPS

COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS
PAJAMAS
SHOE POLISHING OUTFITS
HOUSE SLIPPERS
COMBINATION SETS, CONSISTING OF TIES, HOSE AND HANDKERCHIEFS;
BELTS, WATCH FOBBS AND POCKET BOOKS

For Women

SUITS
COATS
RAIN COATS
UMBRELLAS
FURS
PETTICOATS
WAISTS

TRAVELING BAGS
HANDKERCHIEFS
DRESSES
SKIRTS
HOSE
SWEATERS
SHOES
HOUSE SLIPPERS

For Boys

SUITS
OVERCOATS
RAIN COATS
SWEATERS
MACKINAW
SHIRTS
TROUSERS
HOSE

GLOVES
HATS
CAPS
BELTS
SHOES
NECKTIES

For Girls

COATS
SWEATERS
RAIN COATS
HOSE
SHOES
FURS
RAIN CAPES
RAIN OUTFITS, CONSISTING OF COAT, HAT AND SCHOOL BAG

All Xmas Gifts Wrapped in Fancy
Holiday Paper

Mail and Phone Orders Given Special Attention

Make this Store your headquarters for Xmas Shopping

HAROLD S. SMITH CO.

The Store That Gives Best Values

BEDFORD, PENNA.

seems to emerge from the sole as if it grew there.

It will be strange, indeed, if many of the fighters of Europe, who are now to wear American shoes for the first time, are not attracted by their soft comfort after they return to normal occupations.

THE GOLDEN CORN CROP

The final government report on corn shows that the American farmer will get a greater total of money for his crop than ever before. Production is a trifle under the average, but the price is high.

Corn is the universal American product. It is produced in more counties than any other one staple. Many people think of it as a lazy man's crop. They point to the indolent Indians, who grew and thrived on it for centuries before the paleface invaded their slackly tilled fields. Yet the fact that the bulk of the crop is raised on moderate sized farms is significant. The shifting and more or less ignorant gang of farm help on which the big wheat farm or cotton plantation must depend, do not usually get the best results on corn. It is a crop that re-

quires close and thoughtful attention.

Corn is a great food product and back-yard staple for the poor man. Countless families lived through the earlier days, when white flour was a luxury, on johnny cake, hoe cake, hasty pudding, and other cookery from corn flour.

There is an old rustic yarn about a father and mother who were called away by illness of a relative, leaving a family of children at home. They had left little food and less money in the house, but had a field of corn. When the old people came back, there was no money in the house but there was a heap of corn cobs in the back-yard, and the children were as fat and rosy as pigs.

Experts on corn culture are not yet satisfied with the present corn raising methods. They feel that growers are too sure that the soil is not being exhausted. In rich corn country, farmers sometimes take stable manure and dump it in holes in the roads, or anything to get rid of it. Even the richest corn field is not a gold mine. Something ought to be put back.

The Gazette, \$1.50 a year to all.

A Good Start

Start the year right by joining our Christmas Club. This is a weekly savings plan that will get you into the very good habit of putting a little money aside each week. The club matures next December, when you get back all you paid in, and more too, for we allow interest. Forty-three accounts were opened last Saturday alone.

NO CHARGE TO JOIN, DO IT NOW

Just come in and make the first small deposit. There are plans of payment to suit everybody.

HARTLEY BANKING CO.
BEDFORD, PA.

Remember that Straub has six thousand pounds of candy received this week at no advance price, same old price, 10 cents a pound.—Adv.

The Gazette, \$1.50 a year to all.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.—Adv.



Bedford County Teachers' Institute

(Continued From Third Page.)

Thursday Forenoon
Thursday morning the session was opened by an enthusiastic song service. Dr. K. A. Bishara, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, brought the scripture lesson from the Letter of Paul to the Romans. The prayer was one of blessing.

Dr. Glenn Frank then took the platform and continued to work out his definition for Education in a Democracy. In reviewing his previous points, Dr. Frank said that education to serve a democracy should not only (1) awaken a never dying curiosity, (2) develop sufficient mental processes, and (3) give a sane attitude towards wealth, but (4) should emancipate from the tyranny of tradition. It should create a wholesome reverence for the technique of the past. It was pointed out that the methods of the fathers should not be imitated or followed. But on the other hand the spirit and principles and plans are very valuable when translated into to present day conditions.

Education in a democracy should (5) generate the conception of every job as a ministry. Until recently the professions alone were looked to as the only avenues to a life of public ministrations. Business was not regarded as serving society. But a change has taken place. A new spirit has come into American business. And it is found possible to develop in any legitimate business the things that will minister to society.

Singing: "Harvest Moon."
Prof. George H. Wirt, State Forest Inspector, spoke next and outlined clearly the value of the forests and their relation to the industries. The historical importance of the forests was also considered. The development of the other industries in Pennsylvania was shown to be directly dependent on the forests. The economic importance of forest denudation in causing droughts and increasing cost of farm products was also mentioned.

Dr. J. George Becht, Secretary State Board of Education for Pennsylvania, was introduced to the assembly. Dr. Becht spoke on the subject: "Training for Self Control."

In dealing with children, he said, we have potential capital, and to guide the development of the child that it may grow out in the right proportion is no mean service to society. Self control marks the difference between the sane and the insane man. The first element in the development of self control is a good physical body. And in the well developed body there are three factors to deal with. They are motor activity, curiosity, and will. The first in particular should have attention. In former days the restlessness and ceaseless activities of the child were regarded as manifestations of the devil. And if they took place on Sunday they were even worse. But we are coming to understand that activity is the law of growth and to see that these are but the manifestations of a supercharged motor force striving for release. The tendency of educators in the right direction is marked by the modern play ground movement.

There are several periods of growth in the child that are often misunderstood. From five to seven is a period of sudden growth producing great changes. Nature is forcing into the child a great mass of matter which cannot be coordinated. From nine to 14 is the awkward stage, the time when teachers and parents should be careful not to impose an adult government upon the child.

Dr. Edward E. Sparks, President of State College, was introduced. Subject: "The Simple Virtue of Service."

In his brilliant and sparkling way Dr. Sparks pointed out that it was the simple things that were most often lacking in the life of the pupil. Examples were given from which it was shown that there is a lack of willingness to serve one's time. The apprentice schools, as a consequence, are passing out, and yet from these our best workmen came. The German militarism was cited to show the great value of thoroughness in preparation.

Thursday Afternoon

Thursday afternoon the first speaker was Dr. Becht. Subject: "The Health of Teacher and Pupil." This talk was one of the most valuable of the whole institute. The change in the attitude of the public towards disease was first pointed out. It was formerly customary to sympathize with persons who were sick. But it is known that most diseases are easily preventable and we are coming to regard the person having one of these preventable diseases as careless. The disease is looked upon as a violation of the simple health laws. We are employing men to keep us well rather than to cure our sickness. The work along the line of sanitation

has helped tremendously to increase the age at which men die. This age was 21 years in the 16th century but is 45 at present.

Ill health is the greatest hindrance to the progress of education. Statistical evidence was presented to show the disastrous results of bad teeth, weak eyes, deafness, adenoids, etc. Most of these diseases or defects can be remedied or corrected.

The much neglected matter of proper ventilation was also ably discussed and it was shown that a large part of the success of the school is due to this factor.

Finally, the attention of the teacher was called to the danger of falling into a state of morbidity which itself is a form of lingering death. The physical conditions of health must be right and there must be also present the proper conditions for mental growth.

Dr. Sparks spoke, taking for his subject, "An Unknown Patriot." In his introduction this speaker proved himself a master of American history. The dark days attending the birth of our country were shown to be full of interest and peopled with many persons of whom history has told us nothing. Among these persons no one has been so little honored and so much abused and dishonored as the great financier of the republic, Robert Morris. This man furnished more than two millions of dollars for the American cause and made it possible for the American people to win their independence. He was subsequently mobbed and stoned and imprisoned for debt, the imprisonment causing his death several years after his release. This man is barely mentioned in a foot note in the American school histories. Only recently has any effort been made to honor his name in a suitable manner.

Recess.

Song Service.

Dr. Frank resumed his discussion of the Definition of Education in a Democracy. Education should (6) inspire a complete morality. It is the business of the school to bring morality, instead of the church. And this should be both in private and public life.

(7) Education should unfetter and foster the imagination. The power of the imagination should be developed in the life of every person instead of being used exclusively by novelists and dreamers. Imagination precedes scientific theory. It is necessary in order to do creative work.

Education should (8) adjust the individual to his world so as to secure the least possible friction and the greatest possible efficiency. It should bring the pupil at graduation to know the place where he belongs or fits. There is great deficiency in this direction in the present educational system of our country.

Education should (9) give a mental "hinter land," or background.

Education should (10) sensitize the soul to the best in all departments of life. It should not produce specialists who are sensitive to but one thing. The uneducated person has but a few spots in his mental make-up that are at all sensitive. Education in the right direction will increase the number of these spots. It should make out of a man the liveliest possible proposition.

Friday Forenoon

At the closing session of the institute the devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Becht, who took the lesson from the 26th chapter of Acts.

Music

Report of the Reading Committee

Report of the Reading Committee was read and adopted. The report follows:

The reading committee recommends the following:

Brook's Methods of Teaching.—This subject is to be studied both by those seeking provisional and those seeking professional certificates.

Kern's, Among the Country Schools.—This subject is to be read by those seeking professional certificates.

Manual, or Course of Study for the Elementary Schools.—This subject is to be studied both by those seeking provisional and those seeking professional certificates.

Reading and Oral Expression is to be taught in the summer normal schools.

Macbeth.—This subject is intended for general reading. The Superintendent is requested to ask at least two questions on this subject.

The County Superintendent stated emphatically that an examination in Agriculture would be required of all applicants for teacher's certificate.

Report of Memorial Committee

Report of the Memorial Committee was read and adopted. This report follows:

The Memorial Committee submits to the Teachers' Institute of Bedford County the following report:

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite power and wisdom has removed by death from our midst: J. H. Cessna of Altoona, Ex-Superintendent and teacher; S. B. Hartle of Kimmell Township, teacher; Samuel Hunt of Colerain Township, teacher; John

Briggle of Kimmell Township, director; George Berkheimer of East St. Clair Township, director; William Thompson of Saxton, director.

First.—Be it Resolved, That we humbly bow to the will of the Most High, who doeth all things well, trusting our loss may be their eternal gain.

Second.—That we strive to emulate their virtues and lives nearer to the principles of character set forth by our Great Teacher.

Third.—That a copy of these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of our institute, published in the county papers and sent to the members of the deceased families.

Signer: W. F. Benner, J. G. Kreichbaum, H. C. Mauk, D. R. Hoenshine, Clyde L. Rose, Galen Sell, D. H. Fisher, Raymond Whetstone, Park Roundabout, John A. Morse, F. L. Welmer.

Prof. Hinkle offered a testimony of the work and worth of Mr. Samuel B. Hartle.

Prof. J. G. Kreichbaum in a beautiful tribute to the memory of former County Superintendent John H. Cessna. The life of this man, he said, was an example of what a handicapped boy may do. Mr. Cessna won his way to success and position and to the hearts of the people by virtue of his own power of personality.

Report of the Auditing Committee for 1913

Auditors' Report for the year 1913 was read and adopted. This report is as follows:

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, appointed to audit the accounts of the Bedford County Teachers' Institute for the year 1913, submit the following report:

Receipts

Received from Teachers' season tickets	\$1,017.00
Received from County Treasurer	200.00
Received from tickets to public	143.00
Balance from 1912	258.37
Total	\$1,618.37

Expenditures

Paid for drayage, express and postage	\$ 31.09
Paid for miscellaneous	25.80
Paid for telephoning and auditing	9.90
Paid Gazette Pub. Co.	40.00
Paid day instructors	355.00
Paid Brockway Lyceum Bureau	550.00
Paid day and night orchestra and song books	147.00
Paid janitor and time keeper	15.00
Paid heat, light and hall	81.00
Paid board Corlie House	26.50
Total	\$1,281.29
Balance	\$337.08

E. A. Hershberger, J. C. McGahey, J. Roy Cessna, Auditing Committee.

Sworn to by Victor E. P. Barkman, County Superintendent, and subscribed before me this 24th day of January, 1914.

Victor E. P. Barkman, John N. Minnich, Notary Public.

My Com. expires Jan. 23, 1915.

The auditors for 1914 were appointed.

Singing: "Swing Away," and "Robert of Lincoln"

Dr. Becht—Subject: "Growing Teachers." The authentic suggestion of the term growing teacher is the dead of dying teacher—a teacher who is wooden, dogmatic or mechanical. It is not age or years of service that marks this teacher. The oldest in service may be the youngest in spirit or in enthusiasm. It is proved that 35% of the world's greatest achievements were done by people between sixty and seventy years old.

To keep young it is necessary to keep open the avenues of plasticity. The law of life is growth. When growth ceases death comes. There are various means of stimulating growth. A hobby or interest outside of school work is one of the best means. The fostering of an inquiring spirit, reading of works of travel, nature, history and science also provide means of recreation and stimulus. Our pupils grow as we grow; if we strive to go God-ward we cannot help taking some others that way.

Recess of five minutes.

The last song service was marked with a spirit and response which showed that the work of Mr. Diehl as the director during the session had been very successful.

Dr. Frank in the concluding address to the institute submitted a plan for "Humanizing Education."

The fundamental demand is that education be brought into closer contact with life. A picture was presented of the present products of our schools. Education is too superficial. We have knowledge about but not of.

The first step is to foster mental hunger and to create an intelligent spirit in the school. A definite aim should be mapped out and rigidly adhered to. The interest should precede the subject matter. And finally inspiration and mental reaction must be preceded.

Report of Resolution Committee

Report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted. This report follows:

Whereas, We as teachers knowing the value and significance of education and knowing the necessity of keeping in the front ranks of the educational movement, and

Whereas, We, the teachers of Bedford County, realizing the importance

and value of our profession in inaugurating legislation, molding public opinion, and creating public sentiment, beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the people of Bedford for their courtesy, hospitality, and liberal patronage and to all others who have helped to make our institute such a success.

2. Resolved, That we heartily commend our worthy County Superintendent for providing such a splendid course of instruction and entertainment.

3. Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the instructors for their faithful and inspiring work; to the director of music for his valuable instruction and influence in our institute; to the members of the Bedford Orchestra for their excellent service; to the Boy Scouts for their acts of kindness and helpfulness during our institute and urge them to continue this noble work which is the foundation of all true greatness in life; and to the various ministers of the town for their uplifting devotional exercises at the opening of our daily sessions.

4. Resolved, That since we believe the Rural School problem to be the problem of the day, and recognize the great interest of our County Superintendent in trying to advance our Rural Schools, that we as teachers of the institute assembled do heartily assist him in the front rank.

5. Resolved, That we recognize the value of the life of Abraham Lincoln upon the history of our country and to show our appreciation of the same, we recommend that appropriate exercises be held in every school of the county on the 12th day of February; that every pupil of suitable age be required to commit the famous Gettysburg Oration and at least one pupil recite it during these exercises.

6. Resolved, That we request our worthy County Superintendent to establish a High School section in our county institute for the benefit of the High School Principals and their Assistants.

7. Resolved, That, inasmuch as there was no annual report of the schools of the county published for the last four years, we request our present Superintendent to include in his first annual report at least a brief report for these four years and we suggest that he use of the proceeds help he may need and for the publishing of the same.

8. Resolved, That we favor an amendment to the minimum salary law, fixing \$75 as the minimum monthly salary of a High School teacher and \$100 as the minimum for a High School teacher holding a permanent college certificate and that we solicit the influence of our Representative in the General Assembly to bring about the passage of said amendment.

9. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the institute and that they be published in the county papers.

Respectfully submitted, H. H. Brumbaugh, Chairman; M. N. Stilly, H. S. Aishouse, C. W. Egolf, N. W. Cooper, E. A. Hershberger, E. C. Nycum, H. M. Schaeffer, F. R. King, R. F. Fetteroll, Claude Mitchell.

Final announcements. Adjournment 12:15 p. m.

Celebrate Wedding Anniversary

On December 6 thirty-five relatives of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Porter met at the home of Mrs. Porter's brother, L. C. Stuckey, Los Angeles, Cal., to help celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter had been visiting the J. E. Westcott family, and on their return found the guests. Three were present who had attended the wedding fifty years ago: L. C. Stuckey, Mrs. Lyle Egolf of Schellsburg, Pa., and Mrs. J. E. Westcott.

The house was decorated in roses, poinsettias and smilax. At noon the guests partook of a turkey dinner, and departed late in the evening, wishing Mr. and Mrs. Porter many more as happy anniversaries.

Just "one darn thing after another" is what housework means. Isn't it? Washing, ironing, baking, sweeping, etc., etc., etc. But there is one darn you can get rid of and that is the stocking darn, if you will insist on every member of the family wearing Holeyproof. You know they are the old original guaranteed stockings. Guaranteed to stand and withstand you for six months without a hole, or new hose free at W. H. Stramb's.—Adv.

Cocaine and Crime.

Police authorities have come to regard cocaine as one of the recognized sources of crime. The cocaine fiend seems to have his moral sense destroyed. The moraine devotee is often a man of refined and elevated thought, with delicate perceptions and with a keen sense of honor and obligations, except that he will always lie and deceive to get possession of his needed "dope." In his sober moments the alcohol fiend is often a man of conspicuous honor. The cocaine fiend seems different. It is believed that cocaine directly stimulates to evil passions and evil deeds.—Family Doctor.

Hallow Tooth Ache.

If you have a hollow tooth and it aches out a piece of clove to fit the cavity and put it in lightly, allowing the upper part to stick out like a cork in a bottle. It will soon swell, keeping the air from the nerve, and the pain will cease until the clove drops out, when it may be replaced by another.—Exchange.

Steady Employment.

"It's lucky I should meet you, Smith. There's a little bit you owe Timkins, the tailor. He's commissioned me to collect it."

"Has he, old man? Well, I'm glad you've got a permanent job at last!"—London Tatler.

An Abduction

It Proved a Quicker Process Than Extradition

By HELOISE BRAYTON

Evelyn Wheaton lost her mother when Evelyn was a baby, and her father died when she was seventeen. She was heir to a large fortune, and everybody knows that a rich minor without a natural protector is an object of plunder on the part of all unscrupulous persons. Mr. Wheaton had placed great confidence in one Peter Whitbeck and his wife, Mary, and knowing that his days were numbered, made a will appointing the Whitbecks Evelyn's guardians with the management of her property till she should become twenty-one years old.

Mrs. Whitbeck was a covetous woman. It is quite probable that if it had not been for her the incidents contained in this story would not have taken place. Wheaton's confidence in Peter Whitbeck's integrity might have been justified had not the latter fallen under the influence of his wife. As it was, no sooner had Wheaton passed away than Mrs. Whitbeck began to plot to get possession of Evelyn's fortune. The will gave her every opportunity, inasmuch as in addition to giving her husband the care of the estate it gave her the care of Evelyn herself, for by its terms the heiress was to live with the Whitbecks till she attained her majority.

The residence of these persons was in Vermont. At the time of her father's death Evelyn was attending school at Northampton, Mass., and desired to finish the academic year there. To this the Whitbecks made no objection. Mrs. Whitbeck was anxious to get her bearings as to the will and study out the best way of getting the fortune or as much of it as possible into her possession.

But, though Evelyn had but a few months left at school, that happened which later gave her a champion. She met Arthur Pendleton, then a law student, and the two became engaged. Pendleton was not looking for a fortune by marriage. Indeed, he did not know that Evelyn had any property until some time after she had returned to her home and written him concerning some suspicious she had gathered as to the disposition of it by her guardian. From certain moves made by the Whitbecks which Evelyn could not understand it was evident to Pendleton that something was wrong with the administration of the estate.

Evelyn had not been intimate with the Whitbecks before her father's death and was not disposed to communicate the fact of her engagement to them. At any rate, she put it off from time to time. But certain well filled envelopes coming to the home addressed in a man's hand made Mrs. Whitbeck suspicious, and stemming the paste on one of them, she read the inclosure to learn that Pendleton was explaining to Evelyn that from information she had given him he was sure her guardian was acting contrary to law.

Mrs. Whitbeck resealed the envelope and returned it as she had found it to Evelyn. The former was in frequent consultation with David Miller, a lawyer who gave his services on promise of being well paid in case he could secure the property for her without subjecting her to criminal procedure. After opening Evelyn's letter she went to this attorney and told him what Pendleton had said. Miller advised her to change her residence to Canada. This would be advantageous in case her husband or she should be proceeded against criminally, and it would also be of benefit in enabling her to keep possession of Evelyn herself, for it might in time be necessary for them to take the ground that the heiress was incapable of managing her property.

When it was announced to Evelyn that Mr. Whitbeck's affairs needed a change of residence to Canada, and that the removal was to be made at once, she was appalled. She refused to go, but was informed that by the terms of her father's will she must live with the Whitbecks until she attained her majority. This and the fact that she had no other home won her over.

The Whitbecks took up their residence in a small town not far north of the boundary line between the United States and Canada. It was not long before Evelyn learned that they were giving out reports that she had been acting queerly. She determined to leave them at once, and with out communicating her design, made her preparations for flight. But Mr. Whitbeck, who was watching her, suspected her intention and, searching her room, discovered concealed a suitcase containing such articles as one would need on a journey.

The town in which these persons lived was in the province of Ontario some ten miles from the northern limit of New York. It had been chosen by the Whitbecks because it was the headquarters of a body of the mounted Canadian police, and should Evelyn attempt to escape them this force would be available to prevent her doing so.

When Mrs. Whitbeck learned of Evelyn's intended flight she notified the police that the girl had shown symptoms of insanity and she feared might attempt to take her life. If they saw

her making for the St. Lawrence river, which was but a mile or two distant, they were to bring her back. The consequence was that Evelyn had not got out of town before a policeman stopped her and, not heeding her protest, took her to Mrs. Whitbeck, who, with a show of great concern and tenderness, took her in and locked her up.

The villainy of the game that was being played was now apparent to Evelyn, and she was filled with consternation. That, which she most dreaded was being put in a lunatic asylum and kept there while her guardian's appropriated her property. But such a course at present did not accord with their plans. They were working with their lawyer to shift about certain property by legal process with a view to finally getting it into the hands of a confederate. What most interested them was in keeping the heiress with them and under such strict duress that she could get no one to help her. Between her and Mrs. Whitbeck there was only the thin pretense of the latter that she believed Evelyn to be under such a nervous strain as to need constant watching.

Evelyn's letters were intercepted, but it is more difficult to prevent one from sending a letter than receiving one. Evelyn wrote her situation to Pendleton and dropped it, with a coin, to a boy passing under her window. He posted it for her and the next day it was in her fiancé's hands.

Pendleton was now in possession of the facts of the case, but he was appalled at the difficulties in the way of saving his betrothed. Ordinary legal technicalities are often discouraging, but when to these is added a problem of extradition they are next to hopeless. Added to this, Pendleton had no fortune of his own, and Evelyn's was in the hands of her father.

There was but one hope—kidnaping. On this he resolved, but soon after entering upon his preparations learned that the town where Evelyn was held a captive was the headquarters of a Canadian police force. Nevertheless, since there was no other plan open to him, he resolved to undertake it.

Pendleton needed an assistant and looked among his acquaintances for a suitable person to aid him. His choice fell upon Walter Bankhead, a man of nerve and energy. Bankhead, having consented, went ahead and hired the fastest team he could find. The same evening Pendleton, joined him, and they crossed the St. Lawrence river by ferry, hiring the ferryman for a good sum to be on the Canadian shore till midnight, ready to push off at a moment's notice. Midway between the river and the point of their attack they hired another team to act as a relay, to be waiting in the road for their return.

The two young men entered the town about 9 o'clock at night, inquired the way to Whitbeck's house, and on reaching it Pendleton went to the door and rang the bell. Bankhead stood close behind him. Whitbeck opened the door. Pendleton dashed upstairs while Bankhead held Whitbeck cowed at the point of a pistol. Pendleton opened a door, then another. A third he found locked and kicked it open. Within he found Evelyn, who had not gone to bed. Taking her by the arm, he led her downstairs. Mrs. Whitbeck, in dishabille, opened her bedroom door and, seeing what was going on, ran to a front window and shouted for the police.

In a twinkling the two men got the girl into the conveyance and had covered a mile before Bankhead, looking back, announced that they were followed. Evelyn, whose surprise had worn off and who was eager for the success of her kidnapping, gave a little scream, but a word from Pendleton calmed her. At the same time he brought the whip down upon the horses' haunches.

Now commenced a race between the fugitives and the mounted police. The police gained and had diminished the distance between them and the fugitives by more than half when the latter reached the relay standing in the road. Not half a minute was consumed in making the transfer, and they were off again with a fresh team. By this time the horses of the policemen, having gone over five miles, were a trifle jaded, and the kidnappers began to draw away from them. A bullet whistled over the fugitives' heads.

"Good!" exclaimed Bankhead. "When a policeman resorts to firing he knows he's going to lose his quarry."

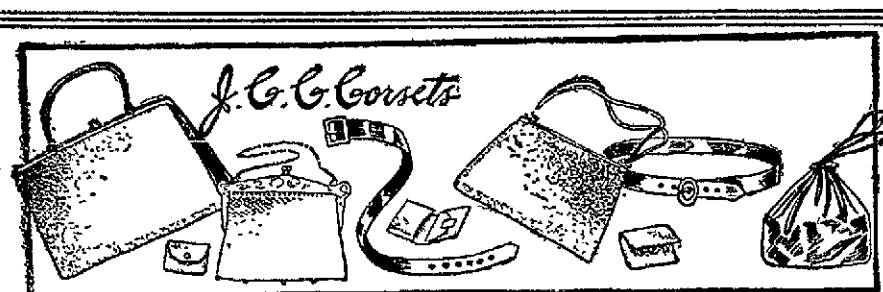
"But we have a river to cross," suggested Pendleton.

A single horse was heard clattering ahead of the others, and a man slowly came nearer. Bankhead fired a shot over his head and he evidently feared being hit, for he fell back. After this the distance between the kidnappers and the police grew visibly less, though the latter kept on, doubtless hoping to take the party at the river. But the ferryman was ready, and the fugitives, abandoning their team, jumped into the stern of the boat, the oars bent and boat and load shot out into the broad river. When the police reached the bank the fugitives were more than halfway over.

Pendleton and Evelyn were married as soon as they reached the south bank of the river, Bankhead being best man. There were no flowers, no gifts, no bridal veil, no orange blossoms, and yet this simple wedding was full of happiness.

Pendleton, on getting his fiancée on United States soil, as her attorney called for an accounting of the estate through the courts. A compromise was made by which 90 per cent of property was saved to the heiress.

The scheme to get possession of the heiress's property, planned and executed by her guardians, was only equalled in its folly by the counterplan of her betrothed. In doing his plan far exceeded theirs.



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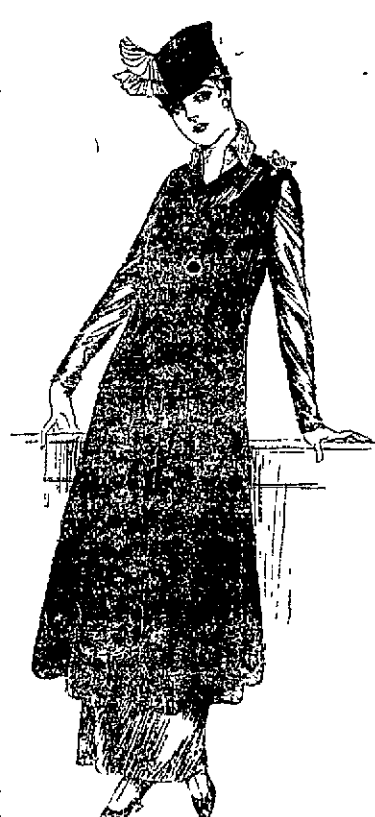
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A. COVALT Bedford, Pa.

Well-Arranged Kitchen Will Save Many Steps

By properly arranging her kitchen stove, table, and sink in close proximity to the dining room and pantry, and so located that they are not in the way in the frequent trips made from one of these rooms to the others, the housekeeper may save many steps in her tasks of the kitchen. In planning a new home, or in remodeling an old one, these three items are the most important of the kitchen equipment and should be installed first of all. Other additional equipment, such as the ice box, dish cupboard, and set tubs should also be located so that they will be convenient and save the housewife's steps, but their arrangement is not quite so important as that of the articles first mentioned, since they are not so constantly used. These suggestions are taken from Farmers' Bulletin 607, "The Farm Kitchen as a Work Shop."

The stove.—In locating the stove or range, room must be allowed for the hot-water boiler, and there should be a boiler if the family can afford to install running water, since an abundance of hot water, convenient for use, is one of the greatest helps a housekeeper can have.

The hot-water boiler need not necessarily be placed at the side of the range, but may be suspended from the ceiling and need not necessarily be close to the range if space is limited. It must, however, never be placed below the level of the range, as the water will not circulate and heat satisfactorily under this condition. As the boiler gives off considerable heat it may be economical sometimes to put it a little distance from the stove and where this heat may be utilized. In placing the stove

allowance must also be made for opening the oven door readily. The oven is usually on the right and the fire box on the left, but in some stoves this is reversed. Where room is limited an oven door which opens downward instead of either to right or left is a convenience.

The floor under the stove or range should be made of or covered with some fireproof material. A built-in base of cement or brick is best, but when this is impossible some one of the composition materials, made of a mixture of cement and asbestos, which can be bought by the square foot, will do very well as a protection for the floor and also for the walls back of the stove. Sheets of zinc or galvanized iron smoothly laid and securely tacked are useful for these purposes.

The sink.—The place of the sink, like that of the stove, is often apparently settled by the builders of the house without reference to the housekeeper's convenience and the position of the other kitchen furniture. If there are water pipes or drainpipes to be considered, their position can be more easily changed than that of the chimney, and should be so changed if convenience demands. The sink is usually placed with its long side against the wall, but this is not always the best plan. Some modern houses have the sink near the middle of the kitchen, so that it may be used from both sides instead of from one only. Or it may be convenient in some rooms to have the end against the wall and the faucets there, if there is running water in the house, as there should be if possible. This reduces the danger of breaking dishes by hitting the projecting faucets. This danger may also be reduced by attaching short pieces of rubber hose to the faucets.

The sink and the stove should be near together to save a long journey across the kitchen when a kettle must be filled or emptied, but not so near that the heat will be oppressive when working at the sink. It should be where there is good light, but not across the main window of the kitchen, and should always be placed at a height most convenient for the worker, as should be the work table.

The size of the family and of the kitchen must determine the size of the sink, but a short sink with ample table and shelf room near it may be more convenient than a long sink. Two smaller sinks, one for the table dishes near the dining room and the other for general use in the kitchen, are very convenient.

The material of the sink should be the best available, unabsorbent of grease as well as of moisture, and there should be no cracks or square corners to increase the work of keeping it clean. A wooden sink and sink spout, even when they receive an annual coat of paint, will absorb moisture and grease which attract insects, and are likely to be swarming with bacteria and to "sour" and have an unpleasant odor. Even drain boards of wood are not recommended unless they have a waterproof finish, for instance, of enamel or other paint, renewed when needed.

If a wooden sink is necessary, it is better to have it metal lined, providing the sheets of metal, which is usually tin, zinc, galvanized iron, copper, or lead, are soldered where they are joined and all parts of the sink, including the tops of the sides, are covered with the metal, so that there is no chance for the wood to absorb moisture. Another plan is to have a cement sink built into a wooden frame and lined with sheet copper or tin.

Iron sinks of good quality are superior to wooden ones, since they do not absorb grease or moisture and are durable. They are easily kept clean if smooth (and they will soon wear smooth), but they have the disadvantage of neither showing dirt nor proclaiming their cleanliness. Unless the front is protected by a strip of wood, the dresses and aprons of the worker are likely to become stained with iron rust. A soapstone or a slate sink is durable, but sometimes becomes uneven with wear, and if this happens much brushing and scrubbing are required to remove the sand and grease which gather in the depressions when vegetables are cleaned, dishes washed, etc. Like iron sinks, they do not show whether they are clean or not. Enameled iron and porcelain sinks are probably the most satisfactory, since they are smooth and may be easily kept clean and last well with careful use, but they are more expensive than some of the other kinds. Perhaps the ideal plan is to have a porcelain sink for the tableware in the kitchen or the pantry near the dining room, and an iron or soapstone sink for the heavier kitchen ware.

The double sinks, with one basin for washing and another for draining dishes, are very convenient, but unfortunately they are relatively expensive. A small sink with a rubber stopper for its escape pipe may be used as a dish pan when two sinks are used.

The wall behind the sink should be covered with some material which will not absorb water or grease and which is high enough to hold the faucets if there are any. A solid back of the same material as the sink reduces the number of places which collect dirt and attract insects. Sheet zinc may be used when a solid back can not be obtained, but it must be carefully fitted and held in place with plenty of neatly set nails.

It is important that the sink stand true and level, for if it does not there may be a point lower than the drain where water can settle. Many good sinks are built with a slight slope toward the drain. In case water is scarce it is difficult to flush the drain-pipe properly after the sink has been used, it may be better to wash dishes on the table and carry away the waste water. Openings to all pipes in tubs and sinks should be screened to prevent clogging of the drains.

The plumbing, whether it be a simple drain or the more elaborate plumbing necessary where there is running water, should be easy of access, and therefore it is better that there should be no closet under the sink.

Hooks or shelves under the sink or near it will accommodate everything usually kept in the dark, often musty, "sink closet" of older kitchens. A "sink closet" can be kept sweet and clean, but it means extra work to do it. It is far wiser to have things in sight and in order than to have the extra work of keeping the "sink closet" clean or run the risk of having it an untidy place, which is no better just because it is out of sight. If there is a shelf under the sink it should be from four to six inches narrower than the sink and at such a height that one can easily clean

BEDFORD IS NO EXCEPTION

Bedford People Come Out as Frankly Here as Elsewhere.

Bedford people publicly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. This paper is publishing Bedford cases from week to week. It is the same everywhere. Home testimony in home papers. Doan's are praised in thirty thousand signed statements, published in 3,000 communities. Bedford people are no exception. Here's a Bedford statement.

Miss Mary F. Wise, 147 Spring St., Bedford, says: "I suffered greatly from backaches and distressing pains through my kidneys. I couldn't stoop or life anything without great pain and I also had severe headaches and dizzy spells. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Hecker-Kidney's Drug Store, removed the backaches and pains in my kidneys and the headaches and dizzy spells left. The action of my kidneys also became regulated. I would be pleased to have you use my recommendation for Doan's Kidney Pills at any time you wish. I don't hesitate to say a good word for them to my friends."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Miss Wise had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Ad. 18Dec.22

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

In re Estate of Irvin Browning, late of Southampton Township, deceased.

In the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Pa. In Partition.

To Walter M. Browning, residing in Republic, Washington, and John C. Filler, present residence unknown, and last heard from in St. Louis, Mo., about two years ago: You will take notice that the inquest in partition in above estate was confirmed on November 9, 1914, and a rule was granted upon all parties in interest to appear in open court on Monday, January 13, 1915, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., to accept or refuse said real estate at the valuation, or to show cause why the same should not be sold.

A. S. GUYER, Clerk of the Orphans' Court. Dec. 11, 4t.

The Gazette, \$1.50 a year to all.

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Deeds Recorded

J. L. Shroyer, by administrator, to Elmira Fetter, 2 tracts in East St. Clair; \$800.

Reuben M. Whitaker to John W. Ickes, tract in West St. Clair; \$238.

John W. Ickes to George W. McVicker, tract in West St. Clair; \$350.

George W. McVicker to Harry L. McGregor, tract in West St. Clair; \$1,250.

Jerry Seese et al. to Susan Bechtel, lot in South Woodbury; nominal.

Sue Bechtel Storms et al. to Adam H. Gates, lot in South Woodbury; \$590.

John Spargo, by executor, to William Spargo, lot in Broad Top; \$1,175.

Lillie C. Williams to Cora May Collins, interest in lot in West Providence; \$37.50.

Harry K. Brown to Isabelle Cramer, lot in Woodbury; \$700.

Elizabeth Stayer to George R. Stayer, 82 acres, 113 perches in Woodbury Township; \$4,135.31.

Banner Lanehart to John P. Yeaman, 33 acres, 85 perches in Liberty; \$300.

Clearville

December 15—On Friday Owen and Gertrude Robinson of Chaneysville made a business trip to our village.

Stern old winter has come at last, with its cold and stormy blasts.

The Methodist Sunday School will have its Christmas service Christmas eve, and the Reformed school Christmas evening.

Wedding bells were ringing in our village today, Tuesday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Leasure, when their daughter, Miss Lydia, became the wife of Marshall Troutman of this place.

The Reformed Sunday School have elected the following persons as its officers for the new year, viz: Prof. C. W. Hockenberry, Superintendent; John W. Diehl and Mrs. D. G. Hetrick, Assistants; Odella Mundwiler, Secretary; John E. Hetrick, Assistant; Mrs. Harvey Grubb, Treasurer; and John Mundwiler and Catharine Hetrick, Librarians. Gideon.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Estate of John Adam Miller, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Adam Miller, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, will, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, offer at public sale on the premises at Helixville, in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914, at one o'clock p. m. of said day all that certain tract of land, containing 43 acres and 50 perches net measure, about 35 acres cleared and fenced and balance in timber, adjoining lands of Avery Hinson, Amanda Ferguson, Solomon Miller, William Hinson and others. The improvements are two two-story log dwellings, a frame barn and other outbuildings, never-failing spring and a good young orchard.

TERMS:—One-third to remain in the land as dower during the life of Lavinia Miller, the widow; 10% of bid cash on day of sale, one-third, including the 10%, on confirmation of sale, and the balance in six months thereafter with interest.

DANIEL MILLER, Administrator, R. F. D. 1, Schellsburg, Pa. A. B. MILLER, Sale Caller. Attest: E. M. PENNELL, Atty. Dec. 4, 4t.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

[Estate of David R. Replogle, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.]

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

SARAH A. REPROGLE, Administratrix, New Enterprise, Pa., R. D. SIMON H. SELL, Atty. 20 Nov. 6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

[Estate of Caleb H. Hammer, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.]

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

ISAAC M. HAMMER, Executor, 511 Pine Street, Johnstown, Pa. 20 Nov. 6t.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE

[Estate of John Lutz, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.]

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

HARRIET W. LUTZ, Administratrix, 304 S. Richard St., Bedford, Pa. B. F. MADORE, Atty. 13 Dec. 6t.

The January Outing

The January Outing contains the Football Honor List for 1914, that is, a selection of all the prominent football coaches of the country.

Football Lessons of the Year, an article showing that the development of the Passing-Game has put the burden of proof up to the defensive.

Through a Jungle to the Old South, the story of the first canoe trip from the Headwaters of the Lumbee to the Sea.

FOR SALE

MILL PROPERTY

Good location.

Large Warehouse.

60 barrels capacity in 24 hours.

Best business proposition in county to quick buyer.

TATE & CESSNA

Real Estate Agents

Room 6, Ridenour Block BEDFORD, PENNA.

AGENTS - WANTED

Everywhere To Sell

Madame Du Four's Face Powder

which is prepared in four colors. And Two Sizes. 25c & 50c PER BOX.

Send 2c stamp for sample, Department D.

The Du Four Co., Wash., D.C.

SUFFERING MEN & WOMEN

48 years in curing Private, Special & Chronic Diseases of Men and Women. Suffering from Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Eczema, etc. GUARANTEE TREATMENT, the Great-est, Occasional, and Permanent Cure for every case of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Eczema, etc. New Cases. 10c per box. 25c per box. 50c per box. 1.00 per box. 2.00 per box. 3.00 per box. 4.00 per box. 5.00 per box. 6.00 per box. 7.00 per box. 8.00 per box. 9.00 per box. 10.00 per box. 11.00 per box. 12.00 per box. 13.00 per box. 14.00 per box. 15.00 per box. 16.00 per box. 17.00 per box. 18.00 per box. 19.00 per box. 20.00 per box. 21.00 per box. 22.00 per box. 23.00 per box. 24.00 per box. 25.00 per box. 26.00 per box. 27.00 per box. 28.00 per box. 29.00 per box. 30.00 per box. 31.00 per box. 32.00 per box. 33.00 per box. 34.00 per box. 35.00 per box. 36.00 per box. 37.00 per box. 38.00 per box. 39.00 per box. 40.00 per box. 41.00 per box. 42.00 per box. 43.00 per box. 44.00 per box. 45.00 per box. 46.00 per box. 47.00 per box. 48.00 per box. 49.00 per box. 50.00 per box. 51.00 per box. 52.00 per box. 53.00 per box. 54.00 per box. 55.00 per box. 56.00 per box. 57.00 per box. 58.00 per box. 59.00 per box. 60.00 per box. 61.00 per box. 62.00 per box. 63.00 per box. 64.00 per box. 65.00 per box. 66.00 per box. 67.00 per box. 68.00 per box. 69.00 per box. 70.00 per box. 71.00 per box. 72.00 per box. 73.00 per box. 74.00 per box. 75.00 per box. 76.00 per box. 77.00 per box. 78.00 per box. 79.00 per box. 80.00 per box. 81.00 per box. 82.00 per box. 83.00 per box. 84.00 per box. 85.00 per box. 86.00 per box. 87.00 per box. 88.00 per box. 89.00 per box. 90.00 per box. 91.00 per box. 92.00 per box. 93.00 per box. 94.00 per box. 95.00 per box. 96.00 per box. 97.00 per box. 98.00 per box. 99.00 per box. 100.00 per box. 101.00 per box. 102.00 per box. 103.00 per box. 104.00 per box. 105.00 per box. 106.00 per box. 107.00 per box. 108.00 per box. 109.00 per box. 110.00 per box. 111.00 per box. 112.00 per box. 113.00 per box. 114.00 per box. 115.00 per box. 116.00 per box. 117.00 per box. 118.00 per box. 119.00 per box. 120.00 per box. 121.00 per box. 122.00 per box. 123.00 per box. 124.00 per box. 125.00 per box. 126.00 per box. 127.00 per box. 128.00 per box. 129.00 per box. 130.00 per box. 131.00 per box. 132.00 per box. 133.00 per box. 134.00 per box. 135.00 per box. 136.00 per box. 137.00 per box. 138.00 per box. 139.00 per box. 140.00 per box. 141.00 per box. 142.00 per box. 143.00 per box. 144.00 per box. 145.00 per box. 146.00 per box. 147.00 per box. 148.00 per box. 149.00 per box. 150.00 per box. 151.00 per box. 152.00 per box. 153.00 per box. 154.00 per box. 155.00 per box. 156.00 per box. 157.00 per box. 158.00 per box. 159.00 per box. 160.00 per box. 161.00 per box. 162.00 per box. 163.00 per box. 164.00 per box. 165.00 per box. 166.00 per box. 167.00 per box. 168.00 per box. 169.00 per box. 170.00 per box. 171.00 per box. 172.00 per box. 173.00 per box. 174.00 per box. 175.00 per box. 176.00 per box. 177.00 per box. 178.00 per box. 179.00 per box. 180.00 per box. 181.00 per box. 182.00 per box. 183.00 per box. 184.00 per box. 185.00 per box. 186.00 per box. 187.00 per box. 188.00 per box. 189.00 per box. 190.00 per box. 191.00 per box. 192.00 per box. 193.00 per box. 194.00 per box. 195.00 per box. 196.00 per box. 197.00 per box. 198.00 per box. 199.00 per box. 200.00 per box. 201.00 per box. 202.00 per box. 203.00 per box. 204.00 per box. 205.00 per box. 206.00 per box. 207.00 per box. 208.00 per box. 209.00 per box. 210.00 per box. 211.00 per box. 212.00 per box. 213.00 per box. 214.00 per box. 215.00 per box. 216.00 per box. 217.00 per box. 218.00 per box. 219.00 per box. 220.00 per box. 221.00 per box. 222.00 per box. 223.00 per box. 224.00 per box. 225.00 per box. 226.00 per box. 227.00 per box. 228.00 per box. 229.00 per box. 230.00 per box. 231.00 per box. 232.00 per box. 233.00 per box. 234.00 per box. 235.00 per box. 236.00 per box. 237.00 per box. 238.00 per box. 239.00 per box. 240.00 per box. 241.00 per box. 242.00 per box. 243.00 per box. 244.00 per box. 245.00 per box. 246.00 per box. 247.00 per box. 248.00 per box. 249.00 per box. 250.00 per box. 251.00 per box. 252.00 per box. 253.00 per box. 254.00 per box. 255.00 per box. 256.00 per box. 257.00 per box. 258.00 per box. 259.00 per box. 260.00 per box. 261.00 per box. 262.00 per box. 263.00 per box. 264.00 per box. 265.00

The Costume, the Fabric and the Trimming

The Short Jacket Successfully Combines with the Full Flare Skirt

THE POPULAR CHIFFON SCARF

New York, December 21, 1914. The Christmas spirit pervades the air. The shops are filled with the toys and gifts of all descriptions and for the once fashion is forgotten, at least almost. But by gazing around among the shops one sees a few new things displayed hoping to catch the eye of the practical giver.

The one-piece frocks which are so smart this year are to be seen in various styles. The dress of serge is serviceable and stylish, and one that I saw not long ago was made simply and in such good style that I shall describe it. The waist was very plain, close-fitting, but not tight, and buttoned from the top of the high

of suit. Serges with a heavier rib or a wider wale are more suitable for the plainer and more severe types. Gabardine is a very strong favorite also, and is one of the smartest of materials. It is more of a novelty than a plain serge and promises to be tremendously popular for spring. Any style suit can be made of it, for the character of the material gives it a great deal of style. Then there is the which is known as gabardine voile, a finer-weave of this same material, for those who prefer a lighter weight in cloth.

Fine Ottoman cords are quite a smart novelty in woolen fabrics and narrow faille weaves, the same as in the silk, and are very new and distinctive. A number of etamine cloths are shown. The weave of these is closer and finer than that which we have had in past years and it will doubtless be a big success.

For dressy frocks there is satin galore—some of it with wonderful high luster and some with a dull effect. Faille silk in both wide and narrow cords will be much worn for street costumes. There is a beautiful silk known as "poult-de-soie," it is the same weave as faille, but is crisp to the touch, like taffeta silk. In diagonal weaves these are very smart when combined with satin. Moire with a marking that is scarcely visible is also shown. Taffetas as soft as chiffon are used for three-piece costumes.

Trimming for the suits will depend, of course, upon the individual who wears it. There are flat silk Hercules braids in all widths and applied in almost every way. A smart finish for a suit is a binding of medium-width braid particularly one of the plainer type. For a dressy costume, black soutache braid in fancy design with hand-embroidery in heavy black floss is most effective. Buttons are stunning and are used in great profusion. Pockets play an important role this season and are to be found on all costumes from tailormade to evening gowns. Silk costumes are trimmed mostly with contrasting materials and wonderfully smart combinations are seen. There are only touches of hand work and a few exquisitely soft sashes. Buttons of every conceivable style and most unusual designs are worn.



The Plain Short Coat with Military Collar and Conservatively Full Skirt

collar to the waistline with round bone the sleeves from elbow to wrist. The buttons concave in the center with four visible holes with which to sew it to the dress. The sleeves were set into a small armhole and were long and close-fitting, the same kind of buttons only smaller being used on the sleeves from elbow to wrist. The skirt was close-fitting at the hips and flaring at the lower edge and buttoned straight down the center-front. Around the waist was worn a sash of the same colored satin, which wound around the waist once and tied loosely directly in the front.

In the selection of a suit the woman who will wear it, alone should be the judge of the style, but she should beware of the over-long or over-short coat and skirt, for extremes in fashion are never in good taste. The styles are new and smart—if the skirts were narrow, which they most certainly are not, the silhouette would be exactly as it has been for months and months, but the arbiters of fashion have widened the hems, taken width from the hips, eliminated drape and given us straight lines from the nape of the neck to the turn of our heel, broken only by fullness below the knee. The very short walking skirt promises to be good; it is a delightfully convenient and comfortable fashion, but it can be over-done in a most conspicuous way. A woman with large hips or a mature figure will not look well in the style, and the thin, angular woman will do well to carefully watch every eighth of an inch that is taken off or put on the hem of her dress.

The newest styles shown for the suit are the full skirts, with the short jackets. One suit which I have used as an illustration is made of dark-brown broadcloth. The jacket is short and made with a wide belt, which helps to give it the fashionable boxed appearance. Except for the buttons the entire suit is made of the broadcloth alone without ornamentation.

Another version of the short coat and full skirt combined is shown in the second illustration which is of blue velour. The short jacket has a shaped belt on the lower edge which comes to a point on either hip. This is braided, but the cuffs and revers and collar are of the same material as the rest of the suit. The skirt is circular, plain-fitting around the waist and flaring at the bottom.

Blue serge and gabardine seem to be the most popular choice of all fabrics, and it is unquestioned that they are by far the most serviceable of all materials. In serge the fine small rib is first style. It is smartest for a dressy costume because it is fine and smooth and will lend itself readily to the more elaborate style



Another Version of the Short Jacket and the Plain Flare Skirt

For evening and dance frocks the materials are exquisite and simply beggar description. The thinnest and softest of chiffon is trimmed with tulle and fine crystal beads, and there are whole frocks of fine silk net in the most beautiful shades. Liberty satin is greatly used and fine faille in delicate colors is soft and easily draped. Frosty looking taffetas that are crisp, but very soft, are beautiful when combined with the fine laces that are outlined with delicate silver threads. Satins in two tones are smart and are very new. Bands of paillette are used on net and fringes of crystal and silver beads are very new. Bodices of silver or metal thread materials are made with skirts of deep lace flouncing, and any other desirable material can be substituted.

Flowers, notably small pink roses and gardenias are worn as corsage ornaments and give quite a touch to the gown. Slippers are worn to match gowns, but white and flesh-pink are generally the most popular colors, for they combine well with all the evening shades. They are ornamented with small flat bows. A few of them have novelty buckles, but most of them are plain.

Chiffons in novelty designs with

huge flowers strewn over the surface are worn as a scarf, the colors harmonizing with that of the gown. Tulle in soft colors makes an exquisite finish in a scarf for evening wear.

LIGHT AND FLOWERS.

Why a Garden Is More Fragrant by Night Than by Day.

The light we receive from stars of the first magnitude, like Vega, is equal approximately to a forty thousand-wilth part of that of the sun. It is calculated that the total light received from the lesser stars is equal to that of 3,000 stars of the first magnitude, or a sixth part of that which is sent to us from the moon.

Light exercises a mechanical pressure which can be measured in the laboratory. It has been shown by experiments with artificial light that in its production enormous quantities of energy are dissipated.

In an ordinary wax candle the total energy which is transformed into light is really but 2 per cent. Gas and kerosene lamps are not more economical. On the other hand, the glow worm transforms into light, by means yet unknown, 90 per cent of the total energy expended.

It is known that light influences very largely the aroma of flowers. A garden is more fragrant when it is shaded than when the sun is allowed to shine in full blaze upon it. This, at any rate, is the conclusion of a Frenchman who has recently made a vast number of experiments. That which affects the fragrance of flowers is not the oxygen of the atmosphere, as has been commonly supposed, but the light.

According to the same authority, the intensity of the perfume exhaled by a flower depends upon the pressure of water in the cells of the plant, which tends to throw out the essential oils that produce the odor, and the action of the solar light diminishes the pressure of the water.—New York Press.

HER OLD CAKE RECIPE.

It Has Never Failed, It Is Claimed, to Give Satisfaction.

Sarah Knowlton is a woman who has made cakes all her life and always has used the same recipe, wedding cakes, special cakes, holiday cakes, party cakes and everyday cakes, simply because the cake which she made for her own wedding in 1862 was so delicious that all the guests wanted one like it, and this desire has been passed on to their children and friends. She keeps many cakes on hand, so that her customers may have their cake a day, a week or a month old, as they like. Each cake weighs about one and a half pounds and is labeled with the date of its baking. They are kept in stone jars wrapped in waxed paper. Here is the recipe:

One cupful each of sugar, butter and molasses; one cupful homemade jelly or strawberry preserves, one cupful buttermilk, half a cupful strong coffee, two eggs, one grated nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, two teaspoonfuls saleratus (dissolved in half a cupful boiling water), two pounds raisins, one pound cleaned currants, one pound chopped candied fruit (lemon, orange, citron), six cupfuls flour measured before sifting.

Mix the fruit thoroughly in the flour. Cream butter and sugar, add the eggs, milk and coffee, then the flour containing the fruit. Beat thoroughly and add the spices.

Turn into well buttered pans and bake at least one hour in a slow oven.—New York Post.

Japan's Troublesome Volcano.

Sakurajima is one of the volcanoes created, according to the old Japanese calendar, in a single night. A specific date—718 A. D.—has even been assigned for the event, but it is quite evident from its appearance that the cone is really a very ancient one. Sakurajima's form is rugged and weather-bitten. Time has turrowed its sides, and the forces of denudation have perceptibly increased the steepness of the upper part of the cone by the removal of all the lighter ejected materials. This circumstance has given rise to the legend that the northern peak of the island—separated from the rest of the summit ridge by a slight depression—is inaccessible. As a matter of fact, it presents no serious difficulty.—London Graphic.

Darby and Joan.

The meaning of Darby and Joan is one of connubial faithfulness and love as exemplified by Darby and Joan—husband and wife—in an eighteenth century ballad, appearing in the Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1735, entitled "The Joys of Love Never Forgotten." Author Henry Woodfall had been apprenticed to John Darby of Bartholomew Close, England, and his employer and wife formed the hero and heroine of the song.

Surprise.

Little Pitchers—Why, you ain't afraid of mice, are you, Miss Gabby? Nervous Caller—Of course I'm afraid of mice! Why shouldn't I be? Little Pitchers—I was watching to see you ketch the mouse I let out of the trap that scared you. Mamma says you're an old cat.—Baltimore American.

Just Fate.

"Pa, what is fate?" "Fate, my boy, is that mysterious something which leads you to pick out of 400 people in the ballroom the one man who has a personal interest in the homely woman you are making too comments about."—Detroit Free Press.

School Directors Meet

Report of Proceedings of Annual Convention Held in Court House Last Week—Officers Elected and Resolutions Adopted

The school directors of Bedford County assembled in the Court House on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The meeting was opened by devotional exercises by Rev. K. A. Bishara of Bedford Presbyterian Church. The roll call then showed that 98 directors were present, a very good attendance for the weather conditions. President, George Points, Esq., delivered a brief address in a manly way stating that he hoped the directors would not only extract entertainment and pleasure but benefit for the schools from the speeches to follow. He complimented former officers and helpers of the convention and the skillful officers and assistants at present. He meekly thanked the directors for the honor of presiding over their body.

The first speaker called, was Dr. Frank E. Baker. He said in part that the rural school of 50 or 75 years ago served its purpose better than the schools of today.

They were better, because they were larger. Formed a better social unit. A school of years ago had an attendance of 50, 60, 70, 80 pupils. Contests in play and work were more spirited. Liked to go there because they had many associates in their classes. Competition greater, activities greater and social unit more intense in interest. Contrasted with those today of 15, 18, 20 and 25; no spirit, no competition, one or two in class, no interest, no social intercourse; also because the man who was at the head of the school was a man of the country or community. He was born, lived, was educated and reared in the community. Taught country life as he knew country life. Interested in country because he was of the country. Many teachers of today are city bred, city educated, have no sympathy for country. Usually come out to country for a start and livelihood, Saturday and Sunday make way back to city. Has no knowledge, sympathy or respect for country life. In fact abhor country life except for the pay they get. At close of term go back to city or leave community possibly never to return. Pupils pay last respects on closing day as if going to funeral, not anticipating any future help, sympathy or respect from teacher.

Then, again the schools of years ago were taught by men. A great percentage of the teachers then were male while in the present schools the majority of teachers are women.

Again we do not keep up the school as a social centre. Spelling bees of years ago are abandoned, singing schools are no more. Public gatherings in school houses, which used to occur, are no more and the school has lost the great social atmosphere it used to possess.

Schools educate for the city instead of the farm. We must adopt the slogan of "The Country for the Country" and stop holding out to our boys and girls the advantages of city life over country life, because there is no advantage. Country feeds the city with brains and brawn. Out of 300 lawyers in a test 270 of them were reared in the country. Educate the boy to stay on the farm and provide teachers from your communities. A commission reported Denmark to have the best schools in the world. Why? First, Denmark's teachers have a tenure of office of 15 years with less than 5% women. They are given a yearly salary, have some land provided. Nothing to do but teach. The teachers are a part of the country and community. Schools educate for farm there, not city. Teacher lives, understands, serves community. They have no walking teachers. Live in a school district and stays there for 15 years or during tenure. Must teach agriculture also and farm life. We must follow that example and educate for farm. Our country life offers too little. It isn't too hard. Our farmers educate their children for city or manufacturing life. Think that greater opportunity lies in the city. We need to spiritualize, intellectualize and socialize the country. Beautify buildings by planting trailing vines. Schools should have libraries, and musicals.

The country is practically bare of social life and interest. No practical knowledge of farming is given. Teach bookkeeping, keeping accounts, dairying, composition of fertilizers, etc.

Dr. S. H. Gump of Bedford corroborated the speaker on his conclusion that the school of years ago served its purpose then better than the school of today serves its purpose. Dr. Gump was first teacher to read Bible in school in which he taught in '63, '64 and '65 and bought out of his limited salary a blackboard, outline maps, and other helps, and established singing schools and spelling contests.

Dr. N. C. Schaeffer spoke next who delivered the same talk to the teachers, which renders it unnecessary to give further extracts here. He emphasized the fact that we should have more civic pride.

The chairman appointed the following committees:

Nominations—J. A. Wright, Bedford; H. S. Fischer, Hyndman; J. Rush Shoemaker, Imber; Thad. S. Beam, St. Clairsville; David Snyder, Clearville.

Resolutions—M. H. Kramer, Hyndman; S. H. Mickle, New Paris; S. S. Stuckey, Napier; W. L. Byers, Rainsburg; H. H. Deane, Hyndman.

General Discussion was admitted. The subject of vaccination was the most interesting in which M. H. Kramer of Hyndman was the principal speaker. Nothing definite was established and each district was its disclaimer in the matter. There was no unanimity in the matter which is to be regretted.

On Thursday morning after devotional exercises by Rev. G. W. Faus of the N. E. Church, Bedford, the first speaker called was Dr. J. George Becht, Secretary of the State Board of Education. Mr. Becht told

the directors that they should provide supplementary work for children, get a variety, prevent hatching over the same book and lessons. Have fresh material all the time for the child's brain. Laid stress on adoption as guide a minimum course of study, prescribed course, chart, guide post to follow. Insisted on a record submitted at end of year of the standing of the pupils and urged getting something new all the time; keep adding something fresh for the child to grasp.

Dr. Sparks of State College came next with an appeal to the directors for more opportunity for the country. He painted a picture by saying that the educational system is represented by a great pyramid with the country schools as its base, the high schools and normal schools the next structure and the colleges and universities the final touch which narrows down to a very fine point, for so few who start at the base in the country school, pass up through the secondary schools and finally reach the top. The number of students who go through college is about 3% of the number who come up through the country school. He says that the great trouble with our country schools is that we do not bring the facility near enough to the child. Bring it out to the country. If we could have a college in every hamlet we could expect more to get a college course. Provide means, free, if need be, to get the country boy to advanced learning. The system has a big base but a little top. Provide means that every boy or girl can get a chance to determine his or her nature. Help them to find their natures by giving them avenues of advantage in study, that is, provide more opportunity to go to school.

Another great drawback, he says, to our school system is that the teacher does not know enough. Preparation is too narrow. He says that in city schools are provided with special teachers, one teaches mathematics only, another botany, another drawing, etc. In the country the teacher is required to do a smattering on all and has no mastery of any.

He plead for the education of the girls as well as the boys. The man has to earn and the woman has to spend and a capacity to buy well is just as economical as a capacity to earn well. A careless and ignorant buyer, combined with a splendid earner, is just as bad as an indifferent earner and a good buyer. To be a successful family you must have both elements and the economies of today put the earning capacity in the man and buying or spending capacity in the woman and she must therefore be trained as well as the man.

After Dr. Sparks' closed his remarks, the chair called upon Mr. Lauder to make a few remarks. He dwelt upon the financial situation which confronts the school system. The chief question is how to get more money. Cost of running the schools has increased 101% in recent years while the property valuation has increased but 34%. He says that the property valuations increase have not kept pace with increase of cost. There is a new light in American economy today. The new tariff has been devised, an income tax has been devised, a corporation tax and a war tax. These taxes are now direct taxes instead of indirect tax. People know just what they are paying. Taxation is coming to be more direct than ever before. He thinks that the State should pay teachers and run the schools. Country needs better school conditions.

The committee on nominations reported:

President—S. H. Mickle, New Paris.

First Vice President—A. H. Whetstone, Everett.

Second Vice President—W. L. Byers, Rainsburg.

Third Vice President—J. N. Smith, Hopewell, Rt. 1.

Secretary—H. H. Deane, Hyndman.

Auditor—W. E. Beam, Bedford. Delegate to State Convention—Augustus Troutman, Saxton.

Resolutions Submitted by M. H. Kramer

Your committee, appointed for the purpose, submits the following for your consideration:

Resolved, That we, the School Directors of Bedford County, in convention assembled, hereby declare that a change in the course of study for rural schools and the manner of conducting them is necessary so that the boys and girls attending may be instructed and fitted for the vocation of farming and the life of the rural community.

Resolved, That in our estimation the centralizing of schools is the first important step in bringing this change about. Centralized schools are necessary for better instruction, greater inspiration and the uplifting of the social life of the boys and girls, as well as the entire community.

Resolved, That with the purpose of centralization in view we request the State Legislature and Governor to change the law for distribution of school appropriations so that the larger amount will be paid to rural districts, especially to those less able, so that the burden resulting from such change in management and location may not fall so heavy on the poor and sparsely settled districts in the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That for the present consideration of the different School Boards of the county, before centralization may take place, we recommend the following:

1st. Greater care in the selection of teachers, so that no one will be placed in charge of a rural school that is not thoroughly acquainted with rural conditions and their development and who is not willing to become a part of the community life. Good teachers should be held for a

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes



"QUICK WHITE" the only ladies' shoe polish that positively contains 90% Black, Polishes and Preserves ladies' and children's shoes, dresses, rubbings, etc. 25c. "BLACK SHOES" 25c. "STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of rubber shoes, 10c. "BANYO" shoe polish in zinc boxes with sponge, 10c. In hand-some, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c. If your dealer does not keep this kind you want, write to the price in stamps for full size package, charges paid. WHITEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany Street, Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

larger number of terms in the school even if it takes more money to have them remain.

2nd. Text books should be changed to give pupils preparation for rural life and training for the farming vocation and for its ennobling, their minds.

3rd. School buildings and grounds should be beautified so that the school house and its surroundings may become the center of attraction for the community.

4th. Everywhere and at all times rural life and its blessings should be held up before the boys and girls as the most useful and ennobling choice that they can make for their future activities.

5th. The adoption of a uniform course of study by the School Boards of the county. We recommend for their consideration the course formulated by the State Board of Education.

Resolved, That we regret the unsatisfactory condition created in many sections of the county on account of the effort made to enforce the vaccination law, and we favor changes made in the law so that there may be more equity in its enforcement.

Resolved, That we accept the challenge of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, to hold up before the boys and girls the greatness of the Keystone State and ask them to study the lives of its great men realizing that no State has a greater history than our own Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of Educational meetings in every school district of the county to arouse greater interest in education and secure a more hearty cooperation on the part of director, teacher and citizen for greater efficiency in schools.

M. H. Kramer, S. H. Mickle, S. S. Stuckey, W. L. Byers.

The miscellaneous business was the argument for and against the change of time to hold the Directors' Convention. William Lauder of Broad Top, M. H. Kramer of Hyndman, Harry Drenning of West Providence and Prof. Hinkle spoke to have the time changed. Mr. Troutman and others didn't want it changed. A rising vote by a large majority decided to have it during the institute week, a time which has its merits as well as demerits.

A Splendid Present For Your Boy or Girl

Would be a Membership Card in Our Christmas Saving Club

Make the first small deposit yourself and secure a card in their name, and after that it will be up to the owner of the card to make deposits weekly. The amount is so small as to be within the reach of boys and girls. (Larger amounts for larger folks.) It gives the children something to strive for and starts them to saving. They get all their money back next December, with interest added. The cheer will delight them.

CLUB OPEN NOW Card can be taken out this week

HARTLEY BANKING CO. BEDFORD, PA.

Waterside

December 15—Miss Mary Woodcock is visiting friends in Afton. Mrs. A. O. Teeter spent several days of last week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, of Woodbury.

Miss Leta Gates was a caller at Woodbury on Saturday.

A. S. Steele of Henrietta was a business caller at Waterside last week.

J. W. Reininger is suffering from a heated thumb, and Loyal Stonerook from neuralgia and toothache.

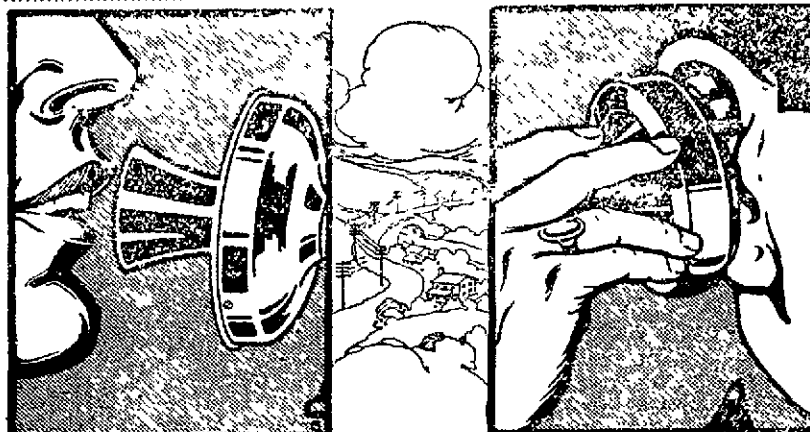
Clark Gant spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at St. Clairsville.

C. A. Long has purchased a new buggy.

Woman loves a clear, rosy complexion. Burdock Blood Bitters is splendid for purifying the blood, clearing the skin, restoring sound digestion. At druggists sell it. Price 31—adv.

Maké Use of Mirror. A large mirror placed on the wall of the room enables the owner to make a survey of both the log, with the view of economy.

Write, \$1.50 a year to all.



Bridging the distance 'twixt you and "anywhere"

The Bell Telephone, with its 16,000,000 miles of wire, brings millions of people within earshot of your voice.

Many thousands of them, living within fifty or a hundred miles, can be reached for a very small toll charge.

Are you making use of this vast bridge whenever a pinch arises which you may turn into profit by Bell Telephoning?

You've the Bell Telephone—the big Bell System is at your service. Grasp the opportunity!

M. S. ENFIELD
Local Manager
The Central District Telephone Co.
Bedford, Pa.



Wanted, For Sale, For Rent, Etc.,

RATES—One cent per word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 15 cents. Subscribers living in Bedford County who have paid in advance are entitled to two insertions free, providing they are brief.

For Sale—My house and lot in Fishertown. S. A. Hammaker. 13Nt

Persons desiring dinner at Union Hotel Christmas Day are kindly requested to notify management not later than Thursday noon.—Adv.

Wanted—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping until April 1st. Two in family. Box 274, Bedford.

Wanted—A second-hand motor cycle, in good condition. Will pay cash for same. Address P. O. Box 470, Everett, Pa. 11 Dec. 31.

For Sale—The Covatt property at the southwest corner of Pitt and Richard Streets, 20 feet 10 inches by 90 feet; store room and flat; access to flat by common stairway on Pitt Street; possession given April 1, 1915. Apply to George Points, Attorney for A. Covatt Heirs. 11Dec31

NOTICE

My wife, Alice T. Pensyl, having left me, I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her.
11 Dec 31 C. R. PENSYL.

NOTICE

My wife, Elizabeth A. Little, having refused to live with me, the public is hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debts which she may contract.
11 Dec. 31. THOMAS A. LITTLE.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Bedford, Pa., for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.
H. B. CESSNA, Cashier.
18 Dec. 4t.

FOR SALE

One 16 H. P. Frick traction engine and saw mill. Mill has 52 in. inserted tooth, Simonds, saw. One cut off saw; one Ireland patented shingle mill; one heavy wagon to use with engine; galvanized roof with mill. Used three years and in excellent condition. Will sell at a bargain. Reason for selling, is my age and no help.
J. M. HOUSEL,
Dec. 11, 31. New Buena Vista, Pa.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS COUNT

Bedford, Pa., October 4, 1914.
Mr. J. Roy Cessna,
Real Estate and Insurance,
Bedford, Pa.

Dear Sir:—Check in full settlement of my loss by fire has been received. I appreciate the prompt and satisfactory manner in which you handled this matter.

Yours truly,
(Signed) SARAH SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., October 4, 1914.
Mr. J. Roy Cessna,
Real Estate and Insurance,
Bedford, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I wish to thank you for your prompt attention to the adjustment and payment of my recent fire loss, in the burning of our barn and garage.

Yours truly,
(Signed) ED. D. HECKERMAN.

Happy! Why not? Holeproof Hosiery has solved my perplexing problem as to what to buy my family and friends for Christmas.—Adv.

If you use the Can't Freeze Poultry Fountain and Heaters, your poultry would appreciate drinking clean clear water every hour during these cold days and the egg production of your flock would be increased. For sale by Ross A. Sprigg, Bedford.

ELECTION NOTICE

The stockholders of the Friend's Cove Telephone Company will meet in their office at Charlesville on Tuesday, January 5, 1915, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.
CLAYTON SMITH, President.
W. F. BIDDLE, Secretary
23 Dec. 2t.

ELECTION NOTICE

Members of the Friend's Cove Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company will meet in their office at Charlesville, Pa., Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 9 a. m., for the purpose of nominating and electing officers for the ensuing year.
D. H. WHETSTONE, Secretary.
23 Dec. 3t.

Schellsburg

December 21—A Merry Christmas to all readers of The Gazette.

The Hamilton-Gould meetings closed Sunday night. They were attended by large congregations every night and quite a large number of people were converted.

The following students are home for their vacation: Misses' Maud Beaver, Stella Colvin and Mary Appleman of Juniata College; Flora Colvin of Indiana State Normal and William Colvin from Harrisburg. Miss Blanch McMullin spent Saturday in Altoona.

Clarence Fitzmons of Huntingdon, Vernon of Minneapolis, Floris of Uniontown, Miss Mary of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Howard Long of Ohio were called home last week on account of the serious illness of their father, J. T. Fitzmons, who died Friday morning.

W. H. Beaver, who has been postmaster here for nearly fifteen years, will soon make room for his successor, S. S. Poorman, who was appointed last week.

Holeproof comes in all shades, weights and materials, absolutely guaranteed for six months.—Adv.

The Gazette, \$1.50 a year to all.

Starting at Five Cents

the first week, 10 cents the next and so on for 50 weeks you can accumulate \$63.75 before next Christmas. This is one of the several plans offered in our

CHRISTMAS CLUB

ANOTHER PLAN:

Starting at 2 cents and increasing 2 cents each week you will save \$25.00. Or, starting at 1 cent and increasing 1 cent each week you will save \$12.75.

Or you may reverse the order of payment. For instance, in the 2 cent reducing class, you deposit \$1.00 the first week, 98 cents the second, decreasing 2c each week and on December 13, 1915, you will receive a check for \$25.50.

Interest at 3% Allowed if Payments are Regularly Made

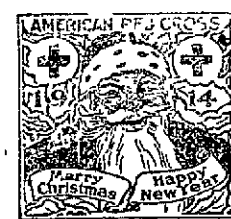
Even if you are unable to keep it up, you will get a check for whatever you have deposited. Everything to Gain, Nothing to Lose. Forty-three accounts were opened on last Saturday alone.

The Club Opens December 28th, but you can open your account today. No charges, no trouble. Do it now.

WE SEND YOU A CHECK FOR CHRISTMAS

Hartley Banking Company

Bedford, Pennsylvania.



We have a special price to offer on Oranges for the following week. You ought to take advantage of these prices for Xmas, which will be made known on request. We also have a full line of Vegetables, Fruits and Nuts.

Phone orders given prompt attention.

A. Scaletta & Son

BEDFORD, PA.

STOP! LOOK!! LISTEN!!!

Why worry about what you want to give your friends for Christmas? We have it. Come in and look at our stock of fine PIR-FUMES, MANICURE SETS, TOILET SETS, SAFETY RAZORS, CIGARS, FOUNTAIN PENS, FINE STATIONERY, FINE CANDIES, 10c to \$7.00 a package, and many other suitable gifts. Look at our stock before buying.

JOHN R. DULL, Druggist
BEDFORD, PA.

Murdock's Gift Store

Late buyers will find a nice selection of useful gifts here. Cassettes, Coffee Percolators, Serving Trays, Clocks, Jardiniers with or without Pedestals; Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets, Military Sets, Community Silver guaranteed 50 years; Watch Bracelets for ladies, Ingersoll Watch Bracelets for girls. Presents for the whole family.

J. FLOYD MURDOCK

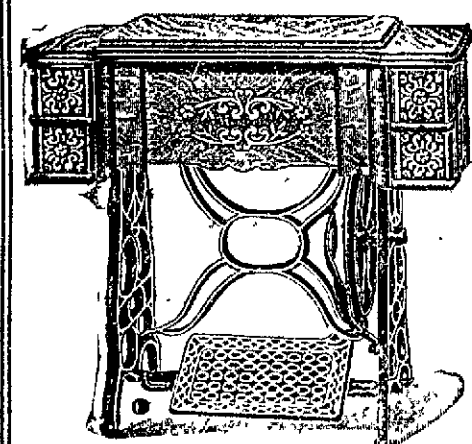
Jeweler Ridenour Block Optician

Seldom.
Whisky gets the blame for most of the crimes that are committed and it seldom succeeds in proving an alibi.

All the Difference.
"They say my son is a credit to me," "Mine," said his friend, "has never been anything but a liability."

The Business of Leading.
The popular leader always takes care to find out which way the crowd wishes to go.

Wrong.
He who says misfortune drove him to drink is putting the cart before the horse.



Improved Latest Model

Handsome Oak Cabinet SEWING MACHINE

\$15.50

Guaranteed. Write or call

Metzger Hardware Company
BEDFORD, PENNA.